The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,615.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion.....	Rs 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 3 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship SATARA, 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on the 16th August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay.....	16	Leave Madras	29
„ Carwar	18	„ Coconada	31
„ Narrakal	20		Sept.
„ Tellicherry	21	„ Vizagapatam	1
„ Colombo	22	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Galle	23	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Negapatam	26	Arrive Calcutta	4

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

CHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commanded despatched on the 13th August 1870,

eived on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

M FERRIES (under con- with Government).—Steam Ferry ply across the Harbour daily, the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from } Bombay to }	Rowas.	Dhurmatur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	0 3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurmatur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurmatur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA.....Capt. Dodero.....	2,000 Tons
ASIA .....Capt.	2,000 Tons
PERSIA .....Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA.....Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden.....	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said.....	38	24	9	Without Food.
Alexandria ...	39	25	10	
Messina	45	32	13	
Naples.....	47	34	13	
Leghorn	50	35	15	
Genoa	50	35	15-10	
Marseilles	53	36	15-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to remain their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

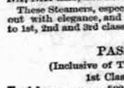
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandise from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
Aden.....	£ 75	£ 15	£ 5	
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said.....	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	Without food
„ Marseilles ...	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

CLIPPER SHIP RED JACKET, for Calcutta, will sail on or before the 20th of this month. For Freight or Passage apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street, or Captain YOUNG on board the ship.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to depatch BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

versus

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £24 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £33; 2nd class £24.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI...	£11	£ 8.	To ROME.....	£12- 6	£ 8-10.
„ VENICE ...	£12-16	£ 8-16.	„ PARIS ...	£2.-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 4th August 1870. Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SIHNIX, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 15th August, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 15th September.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
Aden.....	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said.....	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have also an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:

First Class..... £13 | Second Class..... £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 20, Medow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 4,700 Garees, equal to 564,000 Indian Maunds, of SALT, of good quality, for the District of Malabar, as follows:—

At Cannanore ...	550 Garees of 120 Indian Maunds each.....	
„ Tellicherry...	650	ditto .....
„ Calicut	900	ditto .....
„ Beypore	750	ditto .....
„ Ponani	1,800	ditto .....
„ Cheraghat ...	25	ditto .....
„ Cochin	25	ditto .....

In November, December, January, February, and March next.

Total Garees ..4,700

2. Tenders will be received for any quantity or quantities (within the above limits) of 10 garees each, or upwards. The periods within which the Salt tendered will be delivered must be specified, and if not brought within this period, it will be at the option of the Collector to receive or refuse the Salt.

3. All Tenders received up to the 1st September 1870 will be opened for consideration and disposal on the day following, in the Honnoor Cutcherry, at Calicut, when the parties tendering, or their Agents, are invited to attend.

4. Tenders will afterwards continue to be received for the Salt remaining to be supplied, until further notice.

5. Merchants in Bombay desirous of a speedy reply can communicate their Tenders by Telegram,—reply prepaid.

6. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected. This rule will be strictly enforced. The Collector reserves right of decision on these points.

7. The Tenders must specify, in words at length, the rate in rupees per garee of 120 Indian Maunds.

8. The expenses attendant on the landing, weighing, and storing of the Salt must be defrayed by the parties tendering.

9. The Salt will be received by weight, according to the practice now existing, in the order in which the arrivals are registered at the Salt Depots.

10. The Collector reserves to himself the richt of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Tenders to be addressed to the Collector of Malabar, and to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Salt."

12. Parties who may Tender for more than 100 garees will be required to find substantial security for the due fulfilment of their contracts, should the Collector consider it necessary.

13. Salt brought by Merchants from whom Tenders have not been accepted, will be received if the whole quantity has not been previously engaged for, at such prices as may appear to the Collector reasonable with reference to the prevailing rates in the month.

A. MACGREGOR, Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, 18th July 1870.

TO TRAVELLERS.

FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS.

Manufactured specially for THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Size when open 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 4, weight 55 pounds, Price ... ... Rs. 40

WATERPROOF ROLL CORK MATTRESSES.

These may be used either with or without the above. By a simple arrangement a change or two of clothes may be rolled up inside, the whole forming a waterproof package. Size 6½ feet long, 2½ feet broad, weight 6 pounds. Price ... ... Rs. 18

CAMP OR CABIN IRON ARM-CHAIR.

With Carpet backs and Centre.

This is a most useful piece of tent furniture, combining lightness, strength, and extreme portability with real comfort...Rs. 16

TUCKER'S REGISTERED CAMP LANTERN.

This is so arranged that it may be used as a Side, Hanging, Pillar, or Table Reading Lamp. Either Oil or Candles may be used ... ...Rs. 16

TUCKER'S HAND LANTERNS.

Very useful for domestic and other purposes. Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 5

LOVER'S LAMP.

This is designed as a Night Light, to supersede the common Tumbler Lamp. It will give a good steady light for twenty-four hours without attention. Price, with box of wicks. ...Rs. 5

IMPROVED BRASS PORTABLE ALARUMS.

Will wake the sound st sleeper at any time to which it may be set ... ...Rs. 8

MORDAN'S LETTER PADLOCK.

Just received. No. 1, Rs. 5-8; No. 2, Rs. 6-8; No. 3, Rs. 7-8

This lock requires no key; by simply bringing four letters of the Alphabet into a line, so as to form a certain word or combination, known only to the possessor, it is at once opened; by a simple arrangement this password can be changed as often as desired. The great safety of this lock is at once apparent: all others have a key, which even the most careful may lose or leave about.

MORDAN'S and CHUBB'S BLOCK TIN BOXES of all sizes, fitted or unfitted.

TRAVELLERS' DESKS and DESPATCH BOXES in great variety, and adapted for all purposes, at prices varying from Rs. 8 to ... ... Rs. 135

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the completion of the following Roads:—

1. Grant Road, from Frere Bridge to the Jewish Burial Ground.
2. Gilder Street, between Falkland and Bellasis Roads.
3. De Lisle Forns Road, from Firemen houses B. B. and C. I. Railway to Mahim Woods.
4. Arthur Forns Road, from Tardeo to Chinchpoogly.
5. Warree Bunder Road, from Mazagon Overbridge to Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specifications of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th August 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,

Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th July 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of the following additional Roads:—

No. 6. Branch Road from the old Sewree Road to the Sewree Cemetery.

No. 7. Road along the East front of the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway at Waree Bunder, to join Waree Bunder North Road at Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders must be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office before 5 P.M. on the 1st September 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, 10th August 1870.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the COMMITTEE of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES of GENOA.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1870.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at 3rd MARINE LANE.—On SATURDAY the 20th August 4 P.M. Messrs. HERALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, BAI SONABAI, daughter of Parsee Manockjee Cookerjee Ichaporia, on account of Mortgagor, SETT JOODJEE NUSSERWANJEE SHROFF, all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax LAND or GROUND, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the 3rd Marine Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 1582, assessed under No. 141, containing by admeasurement 63 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the house of Cursetjee Manockjee, on or towards the west by the house of Cursetjee Merwanjee, on or towards the north by the 3rd Marine Lane, on or towards the south by habalcore's passage. For further particulars apply at the office of the Mortgagee's Solicitor, Mr. JANARDHUN GOPAL.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HARMONIUMS for Churches and large and small Drawing Rooms, by the celebrated and well known makers TRAYSER of STUTTGART.

These Instruments are made of solid Oakwood, extra French polished, and their durability combined with exquisite sweetness of Tone has been well tested in India for the last 15 years.

Prices moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

Selling at Reduced Cash Prices.

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.

English and Country made TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, and TOWELS.

J. NEUBERG.

COOKING and HEATING STOVES of various sizes and designs, with all necessary Appurtenances complete.

Sole Agent for the Columbian Stove Works,

J. NEUBERG.

BEST AMERICAN POTASH, in Jars containing 56 lbs. each. J. NEUBERG.

AYAPANA.

This invaluable Liquor is extracted from the Aya Pana Plant, being combined with the choicest Brandy renders it most wonderfully effective as a tonic in cases of Flatulency and Indigestion. Price Rs. 30 per dozen.

A sample bottle supplied at Rs. 3 per bottle.

AyaPana yellow label in glass-stoppered bottles.

J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, a few cases of TOYS. Value £22 each.

5, Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office, Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has carefully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the case, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank WILL BE CLOSED from TUESDAY the 2nd, to TUESDAY the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. HALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th July 1870.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, and CHINA BANK, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at its Registered Office, Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive from the Liquidator an account of the winding up of the Bank in accordance with Section 125 of Act No. 10 of 1866.

T. E. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Bruce Lane, 4th August 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for SUPPLY of two hundred tons of best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th instant. The timber to be subject to usual examination and a fair allowance to be made for ordinary defects in logs. Delivery to be taken alongside the Company's Wharf at Boree Bunder. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 3rd August 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. T. BEYER in our FIRM have CEASED THIS DAY.

Bombay, 15th May 1870. ROSSELET & Co.

MR R. N. M. LUNGRANA is duly AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 1st July 1870. ROSSELET & Co.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY the 15th instant from parties willing to undertake the following WORKS, CONSTRUCTING an ENCLOSURE WALL and IMPROVING the HINDOO BURNING GROUND at SONAPOOR.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. at No. 31 Loharchal Street. The lowest will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied on application.

NARAYAN VASUDEVJEE, GUNGADAS KISHORADAS, } Honorary Secretaries.

31 Loharchall, Bombay, 8th August 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINGRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay WILL BE HELD in the Darbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August 1870, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the following business, viz:—

1. To appoint a Member to the Committee appointed to consider, in concert with the Director of Public Instruction, the best means of applying the Municipal Grant for Educational purposes, in the place of Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., resigned.

2. Letter from Dr. Lumsdaine, requesting the Clerk of the Peace to convey his thanks to the Justices for the flattering recognition of his services.

3. The Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1869.

4. Extracts from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee at Meetings up to date.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th August 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank Limited, in the name of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT 'UER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened rising and remained excited during the whole day. Quotations are in favour of sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	565
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	127½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	300
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,678	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	115
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,490
5,000	150	all	Nil	Esure Land & Pier Co. Ld	157
1,750	2,000	200	Nil	Mazagon Land	900
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	275

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	2,000	85	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
150	12,000	11,000	1,000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
200	500	all	33 do.	Do. New	500
600	1,000	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,000
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,500
150	9,500	all	900*	Fort Press Co.	9,700
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	575
200	6,000	all	265 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,000	150 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,250
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	150
2,000	400	35	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	300
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
225	2,000	750	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,200
150	2,000	all	150 ps.	Pianevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
...	£20	09.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ 6	05.15.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	19.6.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	850
4,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	350

CALCUTTA.—5TH AUGUST 1870.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported in 4 per cents were for sums of Rs. 25,000 and under, at Rs. 96-6, 96-5, and 93-4, or 3-12 to 3-10 discount. Some small amounts of 5 per cents were bought at Rs. 105-4.

Bank of Bengal.—No alteration took place yesterday in the rates of interest and discounts. The margins for loans on 5 and 8½ per cent. Government securities altered from Rs. 105 to 103 per cent on the Fives, and from Rs. 112 to 110 per cent. on the Five and half per cents. Shares sold at Rs. 1,360 to 1,365.

Sales of National Bank shares were reported at Rs. 125 to 126. —*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(From CARRINGTON & Co.'s CIRCULAR, August 6.)

Freights have been very firm during the week, notwithstanding that most of the large shippers are out of the market. From the latest telegrams all the European States appear to be arming, so the future is very uncertain, and markets at home are unsettled. Shippers on this side are waiting to see how matters will turn in Europe.

There have been many arrivals during the week, and our disengaged iron tonnage now amounts to 10,000 tons, and tonnage by all kinds of wooden vessels 13,500 tons. There are 14 ships over 95 days out from the United Kingdom. The ship Oxford was on shore yesterday afternoon, a short way down the river.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

Fulton, Ensign, 59th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.
Rudd, Captain, 59th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.
McConnell, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 9.

Trotter, Ensign, 2nd Regiment, on duty, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st August 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant F. G. D. Acland to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Kinloch, promoted. Dated 13th July 1870.

39th Foot.—The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant John C. Cowslade; and is pleased to make the following promotion subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

Ensign Robert Whalley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cowslade, who retires. Dated 22nd July 1870.

Surgeon Major G. R. Playfair, M.D., is transferred at his own request from the medical charge of the 1st Native Infantry, to that of the 1st Goorkha Regiment, vice Surgeon Major W. Craddock, M.D., proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain, Local Major C. H. Cookes, C Battery F Brigade, to remain at Landour or Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from the 24th July to the 31st October, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant C. W. Townsend, E Battery F Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 1st August to the 15th October, on private affairs.

2nd Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant H. Barter, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Major P. D. Vigors, to sea, for four months from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion.—Major R. D. Barrett, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 1st August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

104th Foot.—Captain C. M. Boswell, for two months, in extension of the leave granted by G. O. C. C. dated 9th November 1869, page 486.

106th Foot.—Surgeon W. Ferguson, to Bombay, from the 20th July to the 19th August, to appear before a medical board.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant F. W. Robertson, to the Cossyah Hills, from the date of leaving regiment to the 11th October, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Major General C. Cureton, to remain at Simla, from the 4th to the 12th July, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Barchard, C.B., 2nd Squadron Officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Major G. G. Cunliffe, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 29th Native Infantry, to Cashmere, from the 16th August to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant G. N. Channer, Quartermaster 2nd Native Infantry, to Calcutta, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Hearn, Wing Officer 15th Madras Native Infantry, to remain at Mussoorie from the 25th June to the 31st October, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave, under the rules of 1868.

Bombay Staff Corps.—Colonel J. Watson, C B., V. C., Commanding 13th Bengal Cavalry, to Simla, from the 10th August to the 10th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Madras General List, Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. Cracroft, attached to the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to remain at Kamptee, from the 19th June to 2nd July, in extension of privilege leave, as a special case.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH AUGUST.

London...	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom.	p.to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Od.	,,
	Steels	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Myauleens & Cals Lds	40 7s. 6d. to 40 10s.	,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	,,
China ,, ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, August 6.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Baroda, Hall, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Norna, Lockie, to China, &c.
Ship Mary Stenhouse, Hodgcock, to Liverpool.
Ship Squando, Driver, to Callao.
Ship Salamutty, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Colombo.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
5	Norna	Scurr	London, May 4.
	Knight Commander	Stap	London, April 5.
	Walter Baine	Murray	London, April 29.
	Saint Kilda	Whittern	Liverpool, April 13.
	Hippogriffe	Bews	Cochin, July 16.
	Saint Michel	Lemie	Mauritius, July 2.
	Cashmere (s)	Mcallum	Moulmein, July 28.
	Tiadles (s)	Lamont	Hongkong, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
5	Penang (s)	.....	.....
	Moulmein (s)	.....	.....
	Lavalley (s)	.....	.....
	Como	.....	.....
	Lord Lyndhurst	.....	.....
	Saint Magnus	.....	.....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—August 5th, at Nagpore, the wife of Mr. E. Baker, Station Master, of a son.

MACFARLANE—August 9th, at Breach Candy, the wife of John Macfarlane, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SIMPSON—August 2nd, at Bally, the wife of Mr. J. W. Simpson, E. I. R., Stores Department, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

IRVING—August 2nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant H. Irving, Retired List, of a daughter, (still-born).

HODSON—August 2nd, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. T. Hodson, of a daughter.

PALMER—July 24th, at Colinsville Bangalore, the wife of E Palmer, Esq., Bank of Madras, of a daughter.

THOMSON—July 21th, at Secunderabad, the wife of R. A. Thomson, Regimental Serjeant Major, 18th Hussars, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BINNIE—August 3rd, at Nagpore, Alexander, the infant son of A. R. Binnie, Esq., Executive Engineer.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1870.

THE Emperor Napoleon, dating from Metz on the Moselle, admits his defeat, and that of the Marshal who commanded, what we have called the French Right Wing. He told his people that the French position was not compromised—meaning that his armies would not retreat further—and he averred that all might be regained. And we may properly assume, notwithstanding the double misfortune that fell upon the Imperial armies, that their Emperor spoke the truth. But, it should be remarked, that the position of the French, as they stood on the morning of Saturday, had been compromised, to the extent of driving them from the frontier back to the line of Paris and Strasbourg railway, on the right bank of the Moselle, if not over that stream. What the Emperor probably meant was that his immediate base, Strasbourg and Thionville, was still in his possession, although it is clear at a glance that Strasbourg would soon be cut off and that the French line would be Lunéville-Thionville. And, undoubtedly, a succession of reverses inflicted on the Germans by steady fighting and able manœuvring from this base might enable the Emperor to thrust them back on to German ground. Whether that can be accomplished we have now to see.

In the meantime we may try to understand what happened between Saturday morning and Monday night. We may imagine that the Emperor's main body was posted in the wooded and hilly region westward of St. Avold, through which the great road to Metz winds its way; and that by combined attacks from Saarbruck and Saarlouis, the French, after hard fighting, were forced to retreat on the Metz road. The Emperor speaks of ever increasing masses, and it is probable that he became aware of the movement of a column, coming from Sarreguemines and threatening his right. Whatever the movements were it is plain that, although the country thereabouts is strong for defence, they forced the French back through St. Avold and even further along the high road. Indeed, it is stated explicitly that the Germans were on Sunday within about seventeen miles of Metz, which would place them eight miles beyond St. Avold. Such being the position of the main fighting body, we may presume that the corps which passed at Sarreguemines had equally pushed forward towards or beyond Puttelange; and that on Sunday night or Monday morning the King's Army lay between the right bank of the Nied, an affluent of the Sarre, and the left bank of the upper Sarre itself. If this were so, it becomes evident that the troops defeated by the Crown Prince and flung back on Bitche would have to get out of the defiles of the Vosges as soon as possible, and seek a *point d'appui* in the rugged lake strewn country about Marsal, where they would again be in communication with the road to Paris and the Emperor. Whether they stood there, or retired to Lunéville, would depend on the plan adopted by Napoleon to retrieve his losses. Here then we have the German troops west of the Vosges, on all the roads that lead to Metz from the Sarre. The work of the Crown Prince is not so easily imagined. Within a march of the Paris and Strasbourg line it is probable he advanced thither on Sunday, especially as from that point he would be able to invest Strasbourg, and seize such defiles of the Vosges as might seem most suitable for the passage of the rest of his army into Lorraine. But those defiles are extremely difficult, because they are so narrow, and the amount of resistance he might receive would depend on the extent of the punishment he inflicted on his adversary, and on the progress which the left column of the King's army made in taking up the bridges over the upper Sarre. In any case, although the Crown Prince could communicate by telegraph through Landau and Neustadt with the King, yet it would be held desirable that there should be, as soon as possible, actual direct communication between the inward flanks of both armies. This could only be accomplished by the passage of the Vosges.

Now, it will not be doubted that the object of the Germans is the passage of the Moselle. Whether the passage can best be prevented on the right or the left bank remains to be seen. Yesterday, we ventured to state that, if the Emperor had been beaten as badly as rumour gave out, he must retire beyond the Moselle. But the telegrams do not confirm the rumour; the victory was not so smashing as it was said to have been, and although the imperial force fell back to Metz, yet they plainly retired in tolerable order at night. Moreover, the Emperor at half past two on Sunday morning said he was about to place himself in the centre of his position. The centre, therefore, was not Metz. Where was it? May we infer somewhere between Metz and Nancy? It is even probable that the position was on the right bank of the river; and that on Sunday afternoon the main body of the Emperor's force was posted on the heights between the Seille and the Moselle with Metz on the left flank, head-quarters at Pont-a-Mouson, and the outposts over the Seille. The Germans would not be able to reach the Seille until Monday afternoon; when, if they had succeeded in blockading Marsal, they would stretch from that place to some point beyond the bridge which carries the highway over this affluent of the Moselle. But if they attained and blockaded Marsal, then Macmahon must have fallen back towards or to Lunéville.

If such was the condition of the armies, what was the state of the nation? Here we meet with very striking phenomena—the measure of the effect produced by the German victories. The French people, at least the Parisians, have bounded like a spirited horse touched by the spur for the first time. Never in our day have the French been subjected to the harrowing spectacle of defeated armies seeking the shelter of fortified towns. The fiery and restless populace of the capital evidently showed symptoms that alarmed the Government, made it declare the state of siege and the levy of every able-bodied Frenchman between thirty and forty for service in the National Guard; made it convoke the Chamber for yesterday and forced it to promise a population, trembling with rage under news of defeat which came on the heels of news of victory, full and accurate information. It is no doubt a strong thing to begin a war with something like a *levée en masse*, and we do not wish to attenuate its force as a political fact. But we may observe that Paris must have been left with a slender garrison of regulars, that every man who could be spared from every town, was required on the frontier, and that the French are inspired by what they call acts of vigour. Nevertheless the authority of Government must have been shaken, and the impression made by the reverses must have been grave, when extreme acts like those recorded were adopted at that early, that initial stage of the tremendous drama. No doubt the French will answer gallantly to the spur of adversity and the lash of disaster.

Outside France the work of preparation and precaution goes on. We hear no more at present of Austria and Italy—perhaps they think it best to sit still—nor of the grim power in the north which have given no open sign, save one of amenity for Belgium. But England has taken a decided step. She has adopted the course of treating with both belligerents for the safety of Belgium, binding herself to fight in Belgium against either one of them which violates the soil of the neutral state. Not a bad move. At present the tide of war is far away, and must roll either back into Rhenish Germany or into the heart of France; nor does there seem any likelihood of a current towards Belgian frontiers. Therefore England seems to be safely lodged outside the whirlpool, but with express engagements to plunge in under certain conditions. That, at least, makes plain our resolve to fight for Belgium as interest and duty and honour dictate. We may observe that the three-cornered treaty does not cover Luxemburg. The singular document to which Lord Stanley assented in order to stave off a war, does not bind England to make good her guarantee by force. The sole justification for our share in the transaction was that we prevented bloodshed, deferring it from 1867 to 1870, during which period France has had three years for preparation. Now, if France or Germany violates the neutrality of Luxemburg—and temptation to do so must have been strong during the last fortnight—England will only cry "for shame!" and look quietly on; whence we may infer that the Power which is victorious will give Holland compensation, and assume possession of the much-coveted strategical position. At present, however, Luxemburg will not be touched; and the war will go on between the two mighty nations who are fighting out their fierce perennial quarrel.

THE recent outburst of intolerant virtue in the Parsee community has been witnessed by many with regret and by a few with astonishment. We refer to the very cowardly proscription of such frail women as may be Parsees, to the inhuman, and most probably illegal resolves adopted by the meeting at the Aldless Baug. Some people there were who believed that the Parsee community had become sufficiently civilized to understand and practice the ordinary laws of humanity. The meeting at the Aldless Baug showed the incorrectness of that belief. Nevertheless, it is not without foundation; there are many Parsees, and these the most enlightened, who utterly dissent from the barbaric doctrines of their retrograde gentry.

Elsewhere we print a remonstrance which some of them have addressed to the chairman of that too notorious meeting. They contend that the proceedings were irregular and opposed to the very essence of the Parsee religion, as they certainly were to the essence of the true religion itself, which shuts out no one from repentance, and never outrages humanity. It is most satisfactory to find that there are some men in the Parsee community who abhor and oppose the doctrines laid down at the Aldless Baug. But independently of the most ordinary considerations of humanity, the infallibles assembled at that meeting will probably find that if they try to carry out their intolerant and heartless code, they will come into collision with the laws relating to trespass, conspiracy, peace, order, and public health. The best thing they can do is to meet again and quash all that they have done.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta paper, "an engineer officer, often employed in blowing up wrecks, has been specially deputed to report at once on the defences of Calcutta against a foreign fleet, and the desirability of the employment of the torpedo recently spoken of." An enemy would find it difficult to get to Calcutta. If there is any fear, Bombay deserves to be first looked to.

THE death of Captain Harmston of the East Indian Railway Company's steamer Kashejee, during a gale at the Caragolah Ghat on the 2nd instant, occurred under very singular circumstances. He was asleep at the time the storm broke. One of the crew ran to awake him, and told him that the steamer was adrift. He immediately jumped up, looked over the side, and fell down dead upon the deck, stricken by apoplexy.

THE "Indian Daily News" believes "it is now pretty certain that the Viceregal march down the hill will take place earlier than usual this year. The first instalment of office establishments is expected to make a move by the end of the present month, and the rest will gradually follow. The return of the Viceroy himself to the capital may be looked for about the second or third week in September, if not earlier. The cause of this premature down-hill movement, whatever it may be, will doubtless give scope for much speculation. The first guess will naturally be the great European war which is now raging, but some shrewdly surmise that the state of affairs in China may have something to do with bringing down Lord Mayo so much earlier than ordinary."

LATEST FROM CHINA.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 6TH AUGUST.

Unpublished advices from China state that the French Consul at Canton was reported to have been attacked and stoned, but had taken refuge and had charged (? escaped) to the English settlements.

Placards have been posted at Hongkong and other ports to the effect that all foreigners are to be exterminated.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Baroda, Captain W. B. Hall, will sail this morning for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr J Andrew, Mr John Nicolson, Mr Rowland, Mrs Whitehelo, and Commander Goold.
For Marseilles—Major W A King.
For Suez—Captain Rudd, Mr T B Knowles, Mr Bourke, and Captain J W Ridgeway.
For Alexandria—Mr Thwaites.

RAC[E]Y VERSES FROM NUGGUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Business of a pressing nature has forbidden my taking any notice before of the confusion your muddle-headed correspondent and unintelligent staff made of the slight copy of verses with which I so generously supplied the former. Not satisfied with cutting out half he must needs make the other half ridiculous by printing it twice. It appears that the incompetent individual made so many mistakes and erasures in taking down what I dictated—he says I was a little thick in my speech (which is not only nonsense but impertinent nonsense)—that he made a fresh copy and slipping into the middle of his dissipated looking manuscript sent both the fair and the rough copy, hence the ridiculous appearance of my graceful effusion. I frequently throw off similar ones in my leisure moments, and shall be very happy occasionally to oblige you. Here is a trifle about the Nuggur Derby thrown off while shaving this morning, the perusal of which if you follow the advice contained in it may make you a poorer and a wiser man.

Nuggur, 7th August.

I stand upon the Nuggur course,
I'm not in the Grand Stand;
For to sit there at ease costs me six rupees,
And so much I can't command:
And with rolling eye make my prophecy
About what I don't understand.

Five horses I see are cantered past,
Rateatcher and Dubious (bay),
Next come Shumshad and Elphinstone,
Then Countess (these three are gray);
Ere the race begins, a gray horse
"Once," four to one, I'll lay.

Elphinstone gallops strong and well
As fit as a horse can be,
In a big parade of the Nuggur Brigade
If *she* were there to see;
There's never a horse on the Nuggur course
I would rather have under me.

Ere ever these lines appear in print
Or else far out am I,
Shumshad will have won the Aga's Purse
And his maiden victory;
And could Arabs hope with Australians to cope,
Or pigmies with giants to vie.

Then the Aga's Shumshad would be my choice
But there is no Arab would dare
Run side by side the o'erpowering stride
Of a slashing Australian mare;
And a whole month's pay I will gladly lay
"COUNTESS! FIRST FAST THE JUDGE'S CHAIR."

HOOK AND SODA WATER.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

THE WAR.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST, 5-54 P.M.

A telegram from the Emperor Napoleon, dated Metz, half-past two A.M., to-day, announces that General Macmahon lost the battle against considerable forces. His division retired in good order.

An engagement had also taken place on the Saar. The second corps retired after a prolonged resistance before continually augmenting masses.

The Emperor concludes—"The night is quiet. I go to place myself in the centre of our position."

STATE OF SIEGE IN PARIS.

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST, 7 P.M.

Paris has been placed in a state of siege.

The French Chambers have been convoked for to-morrow.

The Emperor telegraphs that all may be regained. The French position is not compromised, but the enemy are on French territory, and great efforts will be necessary. The spirit of the troops is stated to be excellent.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

PARIS, 8TH AUGUST, MORNING.

A proclamation of the Empress Eugenie has been published, urging firmness under present reverses, and universal co-operation for the defence of the national flag and honour.

All able-bodied citizens between the ages of 30 and 40 have been called for incorporation into the National Guard, to which has been assigned the duty of defending Paris and repairing the fortifications.

It is intended to incorporate all citizens under thirty.

The French Army is concentrated at Metz. The Prussians are still 28 kilometres distant.

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST, 2-50 P.M.

The French are preparing to march to defend the passes of the Vosges mountains.

No engagement occurred yesterday. The Prussians have occupied Forbach.

Energetic measures are being taken for the defence of Paris. The Deputies of the Left invoke (sic) the immediate arming of the citizens.

OBITUARY.

The name of Sir John Thwaites appears in the obituary of the week.

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE IN THE SOUTH.

LONDON, 8TH AUG., NIGHT.

Advices dated Colmar to-day state that a Prussian Army Corps has crossed the Rhine.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

TREATY ON THE BELGIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST, 9 P.M.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone announced that England had concluded a treaty on the 30th July with France and Prussia, whereby she is to join either Power against the other if one of them violates Belgium. England's military operations to be limited to defending Belgium.

The treaty is to be of one year's duration.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST, APT.

The prices at the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 6TH AUGUST.

OUR latest Liverpool telegram is dated 2nd instant, quoting fair Dhollera 6¼d. with a better feeling.

As may be expected we have nothing whatever to report upon or advise during the fortnight which has passed; in fact it would seem as if our staple was going to be neglected altogether this season, certain it is that no one seems to care for it even at the decline which we are now able to quote, and which is a fall of thirty-five rupees per candy during the fortnight, and the greatest which we have ever experienced in this market in the same space of time.

We quote Sawginned Rs. 225-30, Compta Rs. 285 less 5½ per cent., f. o. b. Carwar, October and November shipment.

Our quotations must to a great extent be taken as nominal, as it is doubtful if purchases could be made to any extent at these figures, but for the present there is no demand either on European or native account, and there is not likely to be any until we have some definite information as to the course which political affairs are going to assume.

As we mentioned last month this unfortunate calamity on the Continent, coming as it has at this time of the season, will have a great effect on the quantity of land that will be put under cotton cultivation here, as there is no encouragement whatever for the royts to hold any more cotton on their hands than they have at present of last season's crop; the native estimate is 50 per cent less cotton this year, but we do not support this statement as it cannot be vouched for just yet.

EXCHANGE continues very easy and in favour of drawers, one per cent premium is now obtainable on good bills at 16 days' sight.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,

Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

BOMBAY.

COCOANUT DAY.—To-day being the Cocoanut Holiday, almost all the public and private offices will be closed.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—During the last month Dr. Hewlett, coroner, held twenty-eight inquests in the town of Bombay.

WE regret to announce the death at Akulkote of His Highness Mallojee Shahajee Raja Bhonslay, Raja of Akulkote, which took place on the 6th instant, aged thirty-two years.—*Poona Observer*, Aug. 8.

THE duty for which the services of Lieutenant Colonel Beville, C.B., 1st Belooch Regiment, were required, having been completed, he is directed to return to Hydrabad.—*Sindian*, Aug. 6.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Michael Kennedy, a European, has been sent to Bombay by Major T. E. Britten, Railway Magistrate at Bhosawul, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of stealing a watch belonging to an engine-driver.

IN the letter of the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, which we quoted in our columns yesterday, the name of Davidass Lulloobhoy was mentioned in connection with the Aurora case as if charges had been brought against him, which, as our readers are aware, is not the case. The name being introduced by the writer incidentally it escaped our notice, else we should have omitted the passage, or pointed out its inaccuracy in publishing it. We regret not having done so.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mahomedan named Nuseeb Ahmed was charged with unlawfully taking away, and detaining against her will, **Halima**, a girl under fourteen years of age, from the lawful guardianship of her husband Essoob Salem, a lascar. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and was also fined Rs. 100, with the alternative of three months' further rigorous imprisonment.

SUNNERSEET CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the above dispensary during the last month was 589. Of these 357 were Hindoos, of whom 248 were males; 37 Mussulmans, 17 being males; 189 Parsees, 52 being males; 18 Christians, 8 being males; and 17 of other castes, 14 being males. With regard to ages there were 142 under ten years of age, 89 under twenty, 248 between twenty and forty, 89 between forty and sixty, and 21 upwards of sixty. Out of the 589 patients treated, 271 were cured, 247 absented, and 71 are remaining under treatment.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Peter Nelson, a seaman of the ship Lord of the Isles, was charged with refusing to do duty on board the ship. The magistrate advised the prisoner to go to his work, and on his agreeing to do so, he was ordered to be sent on board accordingly.—Michael Donovan, a seaman of the ship Tangier, was charged with a similar offence, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.—Henry Reid, a seaman of the ship Glen Lennox, was charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. He was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment.

HIGH COURT SUITS.—The Commercial Bank Corporation, represented by Mr. Macpherson, yesterday obtained decree from Mr. Justice Bayley against Chubildas Vullubdas for Rs. 1,350, being the amount of a call of £10 per share on fifteen shares in the corporation held by the defendant, less Rs. 150 paid on account: the amount to bear interest at 6 per cent. till payment.—Mr. Justice Green yesterday gave decree, by consent of parties, against H. H. Tookajee Maharaz in favour of Munsookram Nanabhoy for Rs. 4,511-9-9, with interest at 9 per cent. from 21st October 1865 till judgment, and 6 per cent on the judgment debt till payment.

THE Chief Commissioner left Nagpore last Saturday morning in the same train by which Colonel Mackenzie left on his two years' furlough, and returned the same evening accompanied by Mrs. Keatinge, whom he met at Poolgaon coming by the up-train from Bombay. The day was altogether a busy one at the railway station, crowds of Rajahs having gone there to take leave of Colonel Mackenzie in the morning, and many being present in the afternoon to witness the arrival of the Chief Commissioner's lady. Colonel and Mrs. Keatinge's first public appearance has been at the Bishop's School, where they heard the classes go through their lessons and expressed themselves much pleased.—*Central India Times*, Aug. 6.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. NORNA, Captain Lockie, will sail to-day for China, &c., with 445 chests of Malwa opium, 1,441 bales of cotton, and 19½ cwts. of elephant teeth.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Grant, Mr. Woltman, Mr. Collett, and seventy deck passengers.

THE SHIP MARY STENHOUSE, 1,243 tons, Captain Hodgcock, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 7,126 bales of cotton, 81 bales of wool, 741½ cwts. of linseed, 129½ cwts. of sursee seed, 143½ cwts. of coir yarn, 115 cwts. of horns, and 324½ cwts. of coir rope.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your journal, to call the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the Esplanade Cruickshank Road? The road is in a most wretched state at present, about half of it being entirely covered with water. It is by no means a little frequented road, and therefore needs immediate improvement.—Yours, &c.,

9th August. M.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—9th AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th August, 10-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 14 minutes.
Via Turkey, 4th August, 2-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 102 hours 29 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 8th August, 11-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 33 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th August, 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 20 minutes.
Via Turkey, 5th August, 10-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 70 hours 53 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 8th August, 5-57 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 6 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 8th to 9 P.M. of the 9th August is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 35	0 20
,, Calcutta	16 3	0 9
,, Madras	5 19	1 20
,, Galle	72 35	1 38

A PARSEE PROTEST.

THE following is a translation from the Goozeratee of a letter of remonstrance, on the subject of the Parsee meeting held for excommunicating women of their community who may apply for licenses under the Contagious Diseases Act, addressed to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the Meeting, by certain well known gentlemen of the Parsee community :—

To SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., Chairman of the Meeting held at the Aldlesh-baug on 3rd July 1870.

Sir,—We have perused in the Goozeratee newspapers an account of a public meeting, presided over by yourself and held at the "Aldlesh-baug" on the 3rd instant; we have likewise seen copy of the letters dated the 7th idem, sent by you to the trustees or managers of fire temples in Bombay, communicating to them the resolutions passed at the above meeting; and we deem it our duty to address you on the subject.

2nd. It appears that some 200 Parsees wrote to you and fifteen other gentlemen of our community a letter, wherein they brought to notice the promulgation of the Contagious Diseases Act, and recommended the exclusion of all Parsee women who may register themselves under the Act and the children born of such women from all religious ceremonies, fire temples and towers of silence; and that to consider this letter the said meeting was held, and resolutions passed thereat.

3rd. We appreciate the spirit which suggested the idea of holding a meeting to 200 of our co-religionists who signed the requisition, and we cannot have anything to say against such large gatherings of one or two thousand of our people for considering subjects concerning the good of the community; but we object to your characterizing, as you have done, the meeting of the 3rd instant a meeting of the "whole community great and small." The meeting which was convened by you and fifteen other gentlemen is not, and cannot, in our opinion, be considered a meeting of the entire Parsee community.*

4th. You are well aware that among our community there is at present no acknowledged person, or body of persons

rency note for Rs. 1,000 to Davidass. The note was given to Elmstone.

Mr. Farran was then to proceed to put some further questions to this witness as to matters behind the back of the defendant.

Mr. Starling objected, however, as he submitted that this witness could not be further examined in corroboration of the statements by Elmstone until evidence was given to show that the defendant had been connected with the conspiracy.

The Magistrate—And you know that cannot be given. A laugh.)

Mr. Starling—I am instructed it can be given, and I expected it to-day.

Mr. Farran, in reply to a remark by Mr. Starling, submitted that Elmstone and Whitwell, though accomplices, could be examined in corroboration of one another, and remarked that they could be cross-examined and their evidence tested better than if only one gave evidence.

The Magistrate—I am oppressed with this difficulty, in my mind personally, so to speak, I rather believe them than otherwise.

Mr. Farran—Then I submit that if you believe them rather than otherwise you would not be doing your duty if you did not receive it.

The Magistrate—If I were a judge and had the honour of addressing a jury I would tell them so, but that they were not to act on it.

Mr. Farran—And I am sure Mr. Starling would tell them with great skill and ability: but I am not to let the case rest there, but am to carry it several steps further.

Mr. Starling—Well, why not take these steps further before you bring this evidence.

The Magistrate—My feeling, if I am allowed to have any feeling in the matter, in the combined office imputed to me of judge and juryman, is to believe that what I have heard from Elmstone and Whitwell is a sort evidence of conspiracy—that is the impression on my mind—but it is not evidence that as a juryman taking my directions from a judge I would act upon. What do you want me to do? —to throw the responsibility on some one else?

Mr. Farran—Just to take this as a *prima facie* case.

The Magistrate—I can only say I do not think it is, but you shall have on opportunity of making it so. At present I am against taking evidence of anything that occurred behind the back of the accused till you connect him with it by external evidence.

Mr. Farran—Under these circumstances I ask for an adjournment and liberty to recall this witness.

The Magistrate—I wish I could have the benefit of the situation of a chairman of a Quarter Sessions in England, to whom allusion has been made for stating a case and getting instructions, it would be of great value to me.

Mr. Starling—The magistrates in England have it.

Mr. Farran—But in cases where there is any doubt magistrates in England very seldom take on themselves to decide.

The Magistrate—Don't you get alarmed, Mr. Farran, I am not going to dismiss this case in such a hurry.

Mr. Starling—I don't know if the prosecution will be ready to go on to-morrow, we wish the case settled.

The Magistrate—I daresay you do. (Laughter.)

Mr. Starling—I come to-day expecting that independent witnesses were to be called.

Mr. Farran—We gave you no reason for such a belief.

The Magistrate—I will give you every opportunity of making good your case. It is impossible, after all that has come and gone, for me to doubt that Jaitha Valimbjee was mixed up with these men in some way, whether civilly or criminally I do not know.

Mr. Farran—We might fix Wednesday week.

Mr. Starling—We think it ought to be a shorter adjournment because it gives them such an unfair start in the race. One does not know what evidence they may scrape up in the bazaar. You know, sir, the evidence they want —the hamal who saw Jaitha at the bungalow That is all they want, and a hamal at Rs. 10 a month would not scruple to serve their purposes.

Mr. Farran—I must object, sir, to this. I am conducting the prosecution and respectable gentlemen are connected with me, and I object to such imputation.

The Magistrate—Oh, it's only a mild joke.

Mr. Starling—I had to make the same imputation on a Government officer the other day, not however as against him personally, but his subordinates. They know how the wind blows, and of course make it blow the way the master wishes.

The Magistrate—It's all very well to be so virtuous, Mr. Starling, but everybody knows your client——

Mr. Starling—Is a very respectable man, sir.

The Magistrate—Very much so. However I will not stand in the way of the prosecution bringing home the charge they make [illegible] for a great [illegible] know, but [illegible] Shamed now [illegible] they [illegible] a [illegible] he might be [illegible] know why they don't call Soonderjee. He has not been convicted yet, and so far as I am aware I do not know that he is a tainted witness till he comes and says what he had to do with the affair. But they might call him: he is the man on whom their case turns, and they should call him as soon as possible. It may be that he will not go as they wish. He has been in charge of the police all the time since the case opened (except for two hours and is not a man to whom suspicion can attach.

The Magistrate—Oh no: not at all. (Laughter.)

Mr. Starling then further urged that Soonderjee should be called as witness. He was anxious to go on with the case, and if Soonderjee's evidence contradicted that of the other witnesses no amount of corroboration would carry out the prosecution. Soonderjee had made a statement on oath, and as he was to be called by the prosecution he must be considered as respectable and a more valuable witness than any hamal from the bazaar.

After some further conversation the case adjourned until Wednesday the 17th instant.

A FINE POINT FOR THE LAWYERS.

In the Appellate side of the High Court on Thursday last the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill disposed of the case of the Queen vs. Ramchund Hemchund, who in April last was charged before Lieut.-Colonel Westropp, full power cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad, with dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.

Lieut.-Colonel Westropp, in giving judgment in the case, said—The accused in this case is sent up by the city police inspector of Ahmedabad, on the information of havildar Meytab Khan, of H. M. 8th Regiment N. I., to the effect of his having found in the shop of the accused 22 silver earrings, value about Rs. 10, said to have been stolen from complainant's house. The complainant's statement, as also the evidence of a witness, goes to show that the earrings, produced in Court, are those the complainant lost about a week ago and were made in the Punjab. On the complainant saying he wished to purchase some earrings the accused offered them for sale. The accused represents that a Punjabee sepoy of camp had sold him the earrings in question at his shop in the city of Ahmedabad for nine rupees. This he informed the complainant of at the time he claimed the earrings as his property, and also at the police inspector's office. The prosecutor has failed to show that the accused had bought the earrings with bad intent or without consideration of their value. In the absence of such proof the Court in unable to detain the accused. The accused deals in jewellery, and from the evidence, as also looking at the entry of the rings in question in his account book, the Court is convinced that he has not dishonestly purchased stolen property knowing it to have been stolen. According to the statement of the complainant, it appears that the earrings are in their original form, and I am sure, had the accused purchased them with any bad intent, he would have taken measures to change them in some way by melting or otherwise. I therefore discharge the accused under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused is sent to the lines of the 8th Regiment N. I. to see if he can identify the sepoy who sold him the rings. The man whom he identified was sent to the officer commanding that regiment to be dealt with according to the native articles of war, in order that, in the event of the offender being found, the accused may get the advantage of it—the earrings to be retained until such time as the original offender may be found, or failing such, they are to be returned to the person in whose possession they were found.

In July last Mr. Borrodaile, acting magistrate of Ahmedabad, submitted the proceedings in the case for the orders of the Judges of the High Court. Mr. Borrodaile said—"I am of opinion that so much of the magistrate's order as directed the earrings to be returned to the accused, because bad intent on his part was not proved, is wrong. Section 130 of the Criminal Procedure Code gives authority to a magistrate to make order respecting the custody of property alleged to have been stolen. Section 131 lays down what is to be done if the owner of the property be unknown. It is to be presumed—as nothing is laid down for such a case—that when the owner is known, the property is to be returned to him at once, and that his claim thereto is superior to that of the person with whom the property was found. In the present case there would appear to be no doubt as to the ownership, which rests with the complainant, and the earnings should, I think, be restored to him."

The High Court gave the following judgment on the reference:—As the law stands, and the change proposed by the Indian Law Commissioners not having been yet carried out, the owner of stolen goods retains the ownership notwithstanding his having lost the possession of them and their having been sold to a third person. If the trying magistrate had found as a fact that the earrings had been stolen from the complainant, the Court should have been bound to set aside his order and direct the restoration of the earrings to the complainant; but this he has not found; and it is not competent to this Court—sitting as a court of revision to decide only questions of law—to find as a fact that a theft has been committed. The Court, therefore, do not interfere.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 9th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 5 cents.

CARWAR, 9th August, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind light airs, thermometer 76, barometer 29·85, rainfall 36 cents.

CANNANORE, 9th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·920, rainfall 7 cents.

TUTICORIN, 9th August, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind strong south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·82.

MANGALORE, 9th August, 12 P.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 78.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 1st August, to Saturday, 6th August 1870.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,227	14	0
House Rate	31,947	4	10
Municipal Certificate Tax	.....		
Police Rate	10,175	11	10
Lighting do.	10,168	0	9
Water do.	14,045	15	0
Halalcore Cess	8,079	1	7
Market Fees	1,935	11	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	.....		
Miscellaneous Fees	542	6	0
Fines and Penalties	650	0	0
Town Duties	7,543	6	11
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,300	0	0
Total Rs.....	88,615	7	11

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

LIFE IN THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.

SOME interesting papers relating to these islands have just been published by the Government of India. The first is a journal kept during a cruise of two months and six days in the year 1845; a cruise that doubtless assisted in some measure to prepare the way for the occupation recently made in the interests both of commerce and humanity. Then follow some papers of historical value. They were addressed, in the year 1812 by the Rev. John Gottfried Haensel, the last survivor of the Nicobar Danish Mission, to the Rev. C. I. Latrobe, a most devoted man among the Moravians, and by him dedicated to Mr. Wilberforce who, it is almost superfluous to say, had sympathies wide enough for all good men and all good work. The mission, if it had remained till that time, would have been nearly half a century old; this poor brave old Gottfried Haensel was the last survivor—old at sixty-three, but still at work. What simple unadorned letters they are! When Gottfried Haensel was closing the mission he had eleven graves to leave behind; and standing there, and thinking, as he says, "of the seed sown in a barren land," he burst into tears, and said—"Surely all this cannot have been done in vain!" Eighty years later we, wading through the "Records of the Government of India" are not ashamed to reply to Gottfried Haensel's question—No such work ever was done in vain! An interesting paper written by the naturalist of the Danish expedition in 1845, is also given. This gentleman reported that all attempts to settle on these islands and also on the Andamans had failed, owing to the prevalence of malarious fever. Was it possible, he asked, that this could continue? Would "the active and enterprising English nation" continue to see its vessels pass "these beautiful islands, and naturally secure ports," without doing something to rescue the islands from barbarism? The researches of the various officers of this expedition form a valuable picture of the Nicobar islands, and certainly the picture is an inviting one.

This is followed by an extract from the "Voyage" of the Austrian frigate Novara in 1858. The information given is almost entirely historical; but the point is in four lines, which tell us that as far "as climate and the claims of other Governments are concerned, there is no reason why the flag of Austria should not again float, and that permanently, on these shores, where it was once unfurled 85 years ago." This remark refers to the project of the Dutchman Bolts, in 1774, to place the Netherlands and Trieste in direct communication with the East. Bolts received from the Empress a most advantageous patent, and his company was made national. Then he went with his project into the world's market—to London and Amsterdam, as M. de Lesseps did not quite so long ago; but English and Dutch merchants looked coolly on the project. Bolts fared better, however, in Antwerp, where he succeeded in forming a partnership. Then he fitted out a ship in London, and away he went, a lieutenant-colonel of the German Empire. His ship was named the Joseph and Theresia. He was shipwrecked, and improved his misfortune by founding a colony at Delagoa. In due time he arrived at the Nicobar Islands, and took possession, but the expedition was a failure commercially, and Bolts was told that the Empress never meant to be accountable for his expenses, though she forgave him—suspended her claim against him, was the term—for articles supplied from the arsenals, &c. Then comes the old story, the story of nearly all the world's true pioneers—"Bolts died at Paris, in great poverty, on the 8th April, 1808." Yes, all right; let him die—the plebeian Bolts! But Austria comes, all the same, you know, to claim the work of Bolts half a century after he slept the long sleep. It is the old story, and not of Austria alone, but of mankind. Men like Bolts always die in poverty, and always will, if the heroic faculty is stronger than the money-making one. We do not make this hoisting of the Austrian flag to have been 85 years earlier than the date of the Novara's voyage; but this is neither here nor there; the settlement was abandoned, and the labours and anxiety were lost. The medical report of the Novara is most favourable, and the Galatea had a similar report, in spite of the general opinion about fever.

Then follows the history of facts which led to the Nicobars being taken possession of by the Government of India. We shall run very briefly through the principal of these facts. In 1852 a merchant vessel lying off Car-Nicobar picked up, floating on a log, a sailor who told a dreadful story of wrecking and cruelty on the part of the natives; and one of the worst features of the whole referred to an English lady and her infant child who were said to have been fearfully abused. On receipt of this information an English war ship was at once despatched to the Nicobars, and the story was in general terms confirmed with important additions. The facts were thought about, talked about, and forgotten till new piracies put the Indian Government on its honour to do something effectual in the matter. The brig Futteh Islam, bound for Rangoon, stopped at Trinhuttee in August 1866; something, nobody can now say what, occurred, and all on board, save two men, who managed to hide themselves, were killed. Sir John Lawrence then took prompt action, and that action led to the report of Captain Bedingfield, of Her Majesty's ship the Wasp, that the men of the Futteh Islam had been murdered, and also that "perhaps four or five women and one boy wrecked or captured four or five years previously were in captivity." Then comes a dreadful story of a white lady who with her two daughters had been handed about from village to village, with revolting cruelty, at the will of the village headmen, for seven years, till at last the woman was seen by some white people; and then, after an attempt to poison her, her latest owner took her aside and knocked her on the head, her daughters—one 12 and the other 15—still remaining with their mother's murderer. There were also the other four women still to account for. Captain Bedingfield now demanded permission to act, as we trust an English sailor always will wish to act in such a case. He sought evidence, and the stories grew more numerous. Women there were, but identification was difficult. Was that one poor woman the wife of the captain who had been murdered on the shore before his wife's eyes by a chief whose wife the horror-stricken woman was afterwards compelled to become? She might or might not, but there had been such a woman, and such a murder, and such a dreadful marriage; and captive women there were in the Nicobars. Still the correspondence dragged on its weary length, from 1867 to '68, and then to 1869, when it was finally announced that the Danish Government having no objection, Her Majesty's Indian Government had resolved to take possession of the Nicobar islands. That this might have been done at an earlier period is quite clear, but it was overlooked somehow, and even when possession is to be taken we hear no more of the poor women. We are told in the report that the islands are nine in number, and the population five thousand; that the islands are to be placed (as they now are) under the Superintendent of the Andamans, who is under the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, but nothing more of the captives. Of course, the State is a great whole. The earth does not stop in its course because John Jones sees his wife and daughters in the hands of savages, and dies with that awfulest of sights before him. Commodore Heath says that—"All that is practicable in the way of recovering the European prisoners has now been done," and perhaps Commodore Heath is right, but the report does not show it. Punishment there was, and a real wish to rescue the captives, but at the date when the British flag was hoisted last year on the Nicobars the fate of the women had not, to our view, been satisfactorily accounted for. The only satisfaction is that another such tragedy can scarcely be enacted again on the Nicobar Islands.—*Friend of India.*

THE WAR.

THE MILITARY GEOGRAPHY OF GERMANY.

IV.—RIVERS—(CONTINUED.)

THE Weser is formed by the junction at Munden of the Werra and the Fulda; its basin is a sort of flat gulf covered with heath and marsh land, sandy in places, and generally unfertile except on its river-banks, and the climate is damp and cold: the flocks of sheep are the riches of the country, and the breed of horses is considered good. The coast of this basin is low and marshy, much indented and only protected from inroad by the sea by sand-hills and dykes. The shores are bordered by islands formed by sea deposit and action, but these islets contain no place of any importance. The river Werra issues from the ranken-Wald, flows past Hildburghausen to Meiningen, at Munden receiving the Fulda, which itself runs by Fulda and Cassel. The river formed by the confluence of these streams, now taking the name of Weser, trends to the north, washes the strongly fortified town of Munden, which is the key of the Weser. Between Munden and Minden, the valley, sometimes wide, is bordered on both sides by mountains of a middling altitude, which only approach the river closely here and there; at the Portes-de-Westphalie, the river becomes wider, the heights, previously confining its waters to a narrow channel, trend back completely from it, the banks becoming low and marshy. The Weser flows past the free town of Bremen, emptying itself into the sea at Bremerhafen. Its bed is so shallow and full of sandbanks that navigation for vessels of any size only becomes possible about twelve miles below Bremen. The Weser is subject to overflow, its depth being very unequal, and in some parts not attaining a greater depth than three feet; its mean width is about 100 yards, although at its outlet it is about eight miles broad. The principal points of passage are at Hameln, Munden and Bremen, where there are permanent bridges. The Weser receives the Aller on the right and the Eder on the left.

THE ELBE is divided into two distinct basins. The upper is a kind of upland surrounded by mountains, and is in fact Bohemia, while the lower basin is a country full of plains and twice as large as the first. The basin of the upper Elbe is a quadrilateral furrowed by the river, and its affluent, the Moldau; it is a kind of amphitheatre, of which the interior is covered by spurs and ramifications from the surrounding mountains, gradually sinking down towards the centre. The two south sides of this quadrilateral are closed on the south-west by the Bohemian Forest, or Boëhmer-Wald; the two northern sides being formed by the Riesen-gebirge at the north-east and the Erz-gebirge at the north-west. These two last and the Boëhmer-Wald meet in the highest point of the Ochsenkopf mountains, and from which strikes out the Franken-Wald. The upper basin was the theatre of war in the Bohemian campaign of 1866, and its names are well known. The Elbe flows by Koniginhof, Jaromir, Josephstadt, Koniggratz, Thereisenstadt, leaving Bohemia at Koningstein. On its left it receives the Aupa, which flows by Trautenau, Eifel, Skalitz, and joins the Elbe at Jaromir; the Mettau, flowing through the pass of Nachod, unites with the Elbe at Josephstadt; the Adler; the Moldau, running for some distance from its source parallel to the Boëhmer-Wald; the Eger, flowing by Egra, and joining the Elbe at Theresienstadt. On the right there is Bistritz, an affluent of the Cidlina, upon the former of which streams stands Sadowa; higher up, the Iser, passing by Turnau, Podol, and Munchengratz. The lower basin, which should especially command our attention, is a country of plains and sand-hills, covered with forests, marshes, and lakelets; not very fertile, but well cultivated, populous, and it is opened up by numerous roads. The coast between the mouth of the Weser and Elbe present the same character as that of the Weser basin; flat, sandy, unfertile, the only place worthy of notice being Kuxhaven, a port at the mouth of the Elbe. These shores are bordered by a few islands, the most remarkable of which is Heligoland, an arid rock ceded to us in 1814, on which we made a depot of arms and merchandise during the wars of 1814-15, and which has since been guarded and fortified. The Elbe, leaving Bohemia, enters the kingdom of Saxony, washes the rock, upon which, 1,800 feet above the river, the fortress of Konigstein stands, passes the entrenched camp of Pirna, Dresden, and Meissen; here it cuts the road from Leipsic to Dresden, flows past the three fortified points of Torgau, Wittenberg, and Magdeburg. After passing Launeburg, it divides into several branches, which surround large and fertile islands, and then flows past Harburg, which, though opposite Hamburg, is not of any great military strength, having only a small citadel commanding the river. At Altona the river becomes about 1¼ miles wide, increasing up to Kuxhaven, where its estuary presents a breadth of nearly 12 miles. The lower Elbe receives on the left: (1) The Mulde, which flows in a narrow channel varying from 30 to 60 yards in width, passes by Zerbst, and by the fortress of Wittenberg, reaches Leipsic, runs into Bohemia, and from Dresden into Bavaria, the Leipsic-Dresden road crossing the river at Warsen, which finally falls into the Elbe at Denau. (2) The Saxon river Saale, rising from the Ochsenkopf and flowing by Hof, Saalfeld, Rudolstadt, Jena, and Kösen, a defile 16 ft. broad from the time of the Unstrutt, celebrated as the road by which the Prussian army effected its retreat in 1806, after being stopped and beaten by Davoust at Auerstadt. The Saale then flows by Weissenfels, an important point on the road from Leipsic, then by Merseburg and Halle, after traversing a defile at Ripach. The valley of the Saale, at first narrow and rocky, widens more and more after leaving Saalfeld, while its course also deepens up to Weissenfels. Below this the banks become low, but towards Halle they again resume their former abrupt and rocky character. The Saale is only navigable upwards from entering Prussian territory, finishing by attaining a width of over 300 yards at its confluence with the Elbe. Its average depth is three feet, and its current is not strong. The numerous battles which have been fought in the basin of the Saale and in those of its affluents bear witness to its importance in military geography. It forms a line between the Elbe on one side and the Hartz mountains and Franken-wald on the other, serving equally to the defence of either of these positions. The Saale receives the Ilm, which flows by Auerstadt on the Gotha-Erfurt and Leipsic road; the Unstrutt, which rises in the Erzo-gebirge, washes Sondershausen and Leipsic, empties itself into the Saale just above Halle.

THE ELBE receives on the right: (1) The Black Elster, flowing by Hoyerswerda. (2) The Havel, a marshy stream, which rises from the Mecklenburg lakes: traverses a flat country by turns sandy and wooded, and turning to the south passes the fortress of Spandau and Potsdam. The Havel is a quiet, flowing river, with marshy banks, and is navigable through its whole course; communicates directly with the Oder by the canals of the Rhine and Finow, and also towards the south by the canals Frederick-William and the Spree, which it receives on the left. This last river issues from the Reisen-gebirge, its volume being increased by a stream flowing at Bautzen, and water Gottbus, and then Berlin. Towards its confluence with the Havel the Elbe widens into a sort of lake, forming several islands. It is there from 300 to 400 yards wide, and from Pirna is navigable by large barges. Near Wittenberg the right bank commands the left by a long line of heights of no great elevation. After its confluence with the Saale, the Elbe becomes lower as far as a point about 12 miles up stream from the strongly fortified town of Magdeburg, where the left banks assume a command over the right; lower down, the banks alternately command each other until Staden is reached, from which point the river is artificially embanked. Throughout its course the river Elbe presents many favourable points of passage. Between the mouths of the Elbe, which falls into the North Sea, and the Oder, which empties itself into the Baltic, we find the peninsula of Denmark, and comparing the two peninsulas, we have no difficulty to see that Prussia has appropriated the richest to herself. The Elder is the only river of any consequence in this peninsula, but it is of considerable importance by reason of its forming with a canal direct communication between the North Sea and the strongly fortified post of Kiel, on the Baltic. On this canal is the fortified town of Rendsburg.

THE ODER. The basin of the Oder is flat and marshy, covered in its southern part by great forests, and in its northern portion by heaths, bogs, and lakes. The climate is cold and damp, and the country is generally unfertile, rich only in woods and pasturage: it is however well cultivated and inhabited by an active and industrious population. The coasts of this basin are formed by sandy deposits, where the waters of the rivers, having no outlets, accumulate in lagoons. The Oder rises in the Sudetic mountains on the Moravian frontier, flowing by Ratibor, Kosel, Oppeln, Briej, Breslau, Glogau, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Kustrin and Garz. At this last point it is divided into two great arms, forming numerous islands and channels. These two arms re-unite at Stettin, there forming a wide lake 50 by 35 miles in area, called the Stettiner-Haff, and communicating with the sea by three outlets. The Oder is navigable to Ratibor, where it is about 30 yards wide, attaining a breadth of 300 yards at Breslau; it varies from 10 to 24 feet in depth, and vessels of war can ascend it as far as Stettin. The Oder receives on the right; (1) The Opps, passing by Troppau; (2) The Neisse, running by Glatz and Neisse; (3) The Boher; (4) The Neisse of Goerlitz, flowing by Bunzlenberg, Guben, and Goerlitz. On its right it receives the Warthe, a river of some size, which flows by Posen and ends its course at Kustrin: the Netze, which is an affluent of the right bank of the last river, unites itself to the Vistula by the Bromberg canal.

THE VISTULA flows in a flat and marshy country, across which the communications are few and difficult. This district is badly cultivated, and sparsely populated, except in its northern part, which is rich in corn-crops. The coasts of this basin are low, covered with lagoons, and forming the Gulf of Dantzic, at the head of which, and to the east, is a vast maritime lake called the Frisches-Haff; another maritime lake, the Kurisches-Haff, more towards the north, receives the waters of the Niemen. The Vistula rises in the Carpathian mountains, washes Cracovia, Warsovia and Modlin; enters the Prussian states at Thorn, a fortified town, passes on to Graudenz, defended by a great citadel, then near to Marienwerder, after which it divides into two great arms; the right terminating in the Frisches-Haff; the left, as the river Vistula, forming with the first named, the island of Nogath; it passes by Dantzic, and empties itself, a league from that place, into the Baltic, near the fortress of Weichselmunde.

In our next paper, we shall turn our attention to the basin of the Danube, which will conclude this section of our study of German Military Geography.—*Pioneer.*

[*Erratum.*—In 4th paragraph of first article on the Military Geography of Germany: for "Russia was now set free to pursue her course" *read* "Prussia was, &c. &c."]

SMITH & Co., the absconding liquor merchants of Kansas City, Missouri, left twenty barrels full of water as assets, and 100,000 dollars liabilities.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A LETTER from Delhi informs us that Mr. W. W. Wright, the Collector of Customs, died suddenly on the evening of the 29th of July, under unusually painful circumstances. The deceased had a few friends to dine with him, and before adjourning to the table, they were sitting chatting outside on the "*Chabootra.*" The host got up to give some order, and shortly after a servant ran out to say that his master had fallen down in a fit. Of course the guests rushed into the house, but all too late; life was extinct. A *post mortem* examination showed that death resulted from the rupture of a blood vessel near the heart. The deceased was universally respected, as much for his stirling goodness as for his unbounded hospitality, and his loss will be severely felt by a large circle of friends.—*Englishman* August 6.

MAJOR BOWEN has now declined the appointment of officiating president of the local Municipal Commission. He took the trouble to come down to Madras expecting fairly liberal terms, and was then told that the pay of the acting appointment, chargeable to municipal revenues, would be but Rupees 600 per mensem, and that service would not count for pension; so he refused the barren honour. There is a glimmer of a probability that Dr. Balfour, deputy inspector general, at present employed in compiling a Cyclopædia, will be appointed temporarily to succeed Colonel Denison. Dr. Balfour would enter into the duties *con amore*, and give a desirable impetus to municipal affairs. Meanwhile the Government have directed that on Colonel Denison's availing himself to-day of the leave which has been granted him, in the last *Gazette*, the officiating assistant to the Municipal Commissioner is to take charge of the Municipal office and carry on the duties of the president until further orders.—*Madras Mail.*

A TEST FOR SPIRITUALISTS.

CAPTAIN SLADEN in his Bhamo Diary states that as soon as a Kakhyen priest "begins to evince evident signs of a connection with the world of spirits," he is "subjected to an infallible test," which confirms or refutes for ever his pretentions to spiritualism. "The test is simple, but awkward; a ladder is provided (the steps of which consist of sword blades, with the sharp edge turned upwards), and leads on to a small platform, which is thick-set with the sharpest spikes. The novitiate takes his degree, and becomes forthwith ordained to the office of a Kakhyen Meetway by climbing this ladder, and seating himself upon the spiked platform, not only without personal inconvenience to his nether parts at the time, but with freedom from all after-traces of visible or apparent injury." The Meetway thenceforth becomes "a recognised medium."

THE EAST INDIA CONTRACTS BILL.

THE Bill lately introduced by Mr. Grant Duff to render valid certain contracts informally executed in India, provides that every deed, contract, or other instrument made in India for the purposes and by the authorities expressed in the Act 22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 41, up to the date of *the passing of this Act*, and for any further period within the limit of *one year* to which the Governor-General in Council may deem it advisable to extend the operation of this Act, which is expressed to be executed by or by order of or on behalf of the Governor-General of India in Council, the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, or the Governor of Bombay in Council, or by any Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner, or any other officer for the time being entrusted with the government, charge, or care of any presidency, province, or district of British India, within the limits of their respective governments, charges, or districts, and every deed, contract, or other instrument so executed in British India by any person authorised in this behalf by the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall be and be deemed to have been as valid as if it had been executed in conformity with the provisions of the said Act; provided that such deed, contract, or other instrument has been in other respects duly executed according to the law in force at the date of its execution. And that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, by resolution in Council, from time to time, to vary the form of execution prescribed by the said Act for the deeds, contracts, and other instruments to which it relates, and to empower such authorities as to him may seem expedient to vary it within the respective limits of their local jurisdiction, and deeds, contracts and other instruments executed according to forms so altered shall have in all respects the like validity as if they had been executed according to the provisions of the said first-recited Act.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

[FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF JULY 15.]

THE MITRAILLEUSE.

SOME of the French papers publish the most wonderful stories of the performances of a couple of mitrailleuse Tear Paris. According to this account 300 wretched horses, bought from the knackers, were placed at 2,000 metres (about a mile and a half) off, and in less than three minutes not a horse was alive! The next day another trial took place, this time with 500 horses, and in less than a minute and a half they were all destroyed. This story looks uncommonly as if it had been fabricated in order that the Prussians might read and tremble. The range alone is quite unheard of, mitrailleuses being generally supposed to have little or no effect beyond 1,000 yards.

STAGE MARTYRDOM.

The Italian musical journals give enthusiastic accounts of the production at Genoa of Signor Petrella's opera on the subject of "I Promessi Sposi." At the second representation the maestro was recalled forty-five times after one particular romance. (How much simpler it would have been to have kept him continuously on the stage during forty-five times, the period usually occupied by a call!) At the third representation the same furore was manifested; and Petrella himself, who is described as a singularly absent man, was nearly killed in the most uproarious of those who insisted on seeing the composer. "He was quite overcome," says the Italian journalists who relates the incident, "by the charm of his own music."

THE HOHENZOLLERN CANDIDATURE.

Some severe remarks have been made on the ignorance of the French diplomatic agents at Berlin and Madrid in regard to the candidature of the Prussian prince. It is only fair, however, to observe that Mr. Layard and Lord A. Loftus were equally at fault. At any rate, it is quite clear from Lord Granville's statement in the House of Lords that Mr. Hammond, the "able and experienced" Under Secretary, had not the faintest suspicion at four o'clock last Tuesday afternoon of the event which occasioned the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary so much surprise at six o'clock that evening. Mr. Hammond never recollected such a lull in foreign politics—so he told Lord Granville; and he evidently had no conception that it was the sort of lull which precedes a storm.

RELICS OF WASHINGTON.

It seems that the supply of relics of Washington in America equals the demand; nevertheless, prices are fairly supported. The ladies of the country having bought the Mount Vernon Estate, the Mount Vernon Association, of which Mrs. Ann Pamela Cunningham is regent, wish to purchase from the representatives of the Washington family many interesting objects once belonging to the Father of the country, which are required to adorn the old mansion. The Washington family kindly consent to negotiate. One of them offers a clock, which Frederick the Great gave Washington, for 5,000 dollars; another has a sword, which he will part with for a consideration; somebody else has a snuff-box and other articles which "are to be bought." "The heirs" have a portrait of Washington on horseback, which may be purchased for the moderate price of 5,000 dollars.

MESSRS. BOULTON AND PARK.

Some very great blunder, to say the least, has been committed in the case of Boulton and Park, and it is difficult to imagine on what ground the prisoners were committed on the charge of felony, if such charge was to be withdrawn after committal. A great injustice has been done either to the prisoners or to the public. If the evidence in the hands of the authorities was not sufficient to justify them in supposing they could procure a conviction on the graver charge, surely it should never have been advanced. If, on the other hand, the evidence was sufficient to justify such a conclusion, the public has a right to expect that the law should be allowed to take its course. We conclude that in withdrawing the charge of felony the Government has acted on the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. On whose opinion did the Executive act in the earlier stage of the proceedings? One of the unfortunate consequences of the hesitating policy which has been adopted in this most serious case is that disagreeable rumours are afloat which create an impression difficult to remove, until some full and satisfactory explanation has been given of the circumstances which have led to this sudden collapse of the prosecution.

BANKRUPT PEERS.

The House of Lords have given judgment on the Duke of Newcastle's case, establishing the point that a peer of the realm enjoying the privileges of Parliament and a non-trader is subject to an adjudication in bankruptcy under the Act of 1861. The words of the 69th section of that Act, by which the distinction between traders and non-traders was abolished, and which enacted that all debtors, whether trader or not, should be subject to the provisions of that Act, are positive and express, and it rested upon the Duke's counsel to show that peers of the realm as such were excepted from its scope. Their lordships were of opinion that it was the express intention of the Legislature to include them. Previously to the passing of the Act of 1861 peers of the realm enjoyed, even when traders, the usual privilege from arrest, and the 4th Geo. III., c. 33, was passed in order to enable creditors of such peers to make them bankrupts without arrest. As the statute of 1861 abolished the distinction between traders and non-traders, it was obviously intended that non-trading peers should be capable of being adjudicated bankrupts in the same way as trading peers, the privilege of both classes from arrest being still preserved.

A LITTLE INSURRECTION.

The *Courrier de l'Eure* describes a curious domestic insurrection. M. Déchoisne de Tricqueville, owner of the Château de Trembié, was away from home for some days last week. He returned on Sunday, and was about to enter his domain, when his servants came out to meet him, and with threatening words and gestures gave him to understand that they were masters of the château, and forbade his entrance. At the same time M. de Tricqueville observed that all was in disorder, and that his property had been made very free with. Prudently judging that he could not lay siege to his own house without some assistance, he sent for the gendarme, who followed him immediately to Tricqueville. Entering the kitchen, the gendarmes found the cook and valet in an advanced state of intoxication, surrounded by the remains of a feast. These were arrested without making any resistance, but another of the party carried loaded pistols and was captured with some difficulty. All the servants were conveyed to the prison of Bernay. It appears that a great number of things belonging to M. de Tricqueville had been stolen by this very uncomfortable set of retainers, who made an experiment at his expense on the practical working of communistic principles.

"LOTHAIR"—A CANARD CONTRADICTED.

The *New York Tribune* thinks the time has arrived when it is its duty to contradict the story told by the English press that an American firm proposed to telegraph the entire novel of "Lothair" from London to New York for the sake of getting ahead of rival firms. What really happened was this:—When it became known that Mr. Disraeli's novel was to deal largely in pungent personalities affecting some of the most prominent men in the Government and the literature of the United Kingdom, and before it was certain that advance sheets were to be sent for simultaneous publication to the United States, the *Tribune* proposed to telegraph from London a three-column review of the novel. The proposition was made to the American representatives of the associated land and ocean lines between London and New York, and the consultation which arose between them and the English authorities led to a discussion, in the course of which the facts seem to have leaked out in distorted fashion in England. The *Tribune* says that its intention to order this dispatch was the sole basis for the preposterous story which has since been circulated. The *New York Herald* gives as a more startling piece of information—that Mr. Disraeli in a second edition of *Blackwood* replied to the severe remarks made by the critics on his review of "Lothair."

ART IN RUSSIA.

The Russian Historical Portrait Gallery, now open at St. Petersburg, contains no less than eight hundred pictures, for the most part of the eighteenth century, though some few belong to the seventeenth, and even the sixteenth. These works of art have been borrowed from the Hermitage and other Imperial galleries, and from private collections at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and elsewhere. Many of the portraits are repetitions: thus, there are twenty-three of Peter the Great, and no fewer than fifty-six of Catherine the Great. Russian writers congratulate themselves on the fact of the eighteenth century now being delivered up to them, with all its historical personages, to criticize as they please. Hitherto no full examination of this century has been possible to Russians, who for the most part have had to study it in the works of foreigners, such as the history of Lévêque, and the memoirs and travelling sketches of Germans, English, and French visitors to Russia. But, simultaneously with the opening of the Historical Portrait Gallery, the whole of the memoirs of the Empress Catherine II. were presented to the Russian Historical Society by its president, the Cæsarevitch; and the interesting period of Russian history which extends from the accession of Peter I. to the death of Catherine II. is now waiting to become the property of all historians who can succeed in putting their stamp upon it.

MR. AYRTON.

The rumour that Mr. Ayrton has been offered an appointment in India is contradicted. Although there are many people who would be glad, could means be found to arrange matters comfortably between Mr. Ayrton and the world by giving him some post abroad where his merits would be more heartily appreciated than they are at home, yet few will be found to agree with the *Spectator* in rejoicing at the prospect of transferring Mr. Ayrton to a distant land, although no one was to be considered but ourselves. It is just possible that the people at Calcutta may have as great objections to discourtesy and an absence of "artistic taste" as the people in London, and surely it would be the height of selfishness to send Mr. Ayrton to India merely because we do not know what to do with him in England. The *Spectator*, doubtless with the view of making things pleasant for its protegé and reconciling India to the prospect of his advent, says he "would be the very man to bring that dreadful Public Works Department into discipline. If he played everybody in the process, so much the better." Perhaps this may be true statesmanship, and calculated to smooth the transaction of business; but although we are so thin-skinned at home that we can endure very little more flaying, it would be more manly on our part to put up with the Frankenstein we have created than start him off with a knife in his hand and the cheers of the *Spectator* to flay our brethren in India, who, however dreadful may be their conduct, have hardly done enough to deserve Mr. Aryton. However much therefore we should have been pleased to hear of his advancement, we are not sorry to learn that he is

A MARRIAGE MARKET.

At a time when we hear so much of the troubles of distressed gentle-women and the necessity of their "self-help," it is satisfactory to find that some of them are helping themselves, and others are being helped through the medium of the *Matrimonial News and Special Advertiser*. In the number for the 9th July there are no less than eleven and a half columns of advertisements for husbands or wives—or, rather, from ladies and gentlemen who wish to "correspond" with a view to matrimony; every facility is offered to them for the purpose by the editor, who informs his readers that when a lady and gentleman desire to correspond they must send their names and addresses in confidence to him as a guarantee of honourable intentions and good faith, when he will put them in correspondence on condition of receiving a fee. They are further informed that all introductions are given on the understanding that the gentleman shall pay a fee to the editor within a month after marriage. The advertisers, as a rule, seem to be singularly good-natured people, merely anxious to marry and not caring very much as to whom they select. They are all numbered, and any person wanting a husband or wife has only to refer to the number and open the negotiation. 572, aged 26, "son of a barrister, desires to marry, provided he can find an amiable and loving wife of congenial disposition. He has been educated on the Continent, possesses an income of £300 a year, and would appreciate a cheerful, happy home, with a true-hearted wife, who would find him a very good-natured husband, as well as *un chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*. Would be happy to communicate with 505, 557, 1870, 156, 536, 33, or 530. Editor has his address." 1844 is a "rising solicitor, aged twenty-six, dark, good-looking, with long whiskers, and who will have considerable property at his father's death; wishes to correspond, with a view to matrimony, with a fair and accomplished lady who has £400 per annum at the least. Carte to be sent in confidence to editor." 623 is a marvellous man. He describes himself as "a gentleman, educated at engineering colleges, and works in the country and on the Continent; civil and military. Aged twenty-eight. Height, 5 feet 7½. Light brown hair and whiskers; blue eyes; an athlete; member of scientific societies, and holding responsible professional appointments; entailed property in his own right after relatives' decease; affectionate and fond of domestic life; wishes to meet with a nice-looking gentlewoman, well educated and connected, of thorough Christian principles, and whose views agree with 'Far above rubies' in the *Christian World Magazine* for April and June; height about 5 feet 7 or more; dark complexion, and with an income of not less than £200 a year. She might, if desirable, add part of this to the capital of engineering works in which he is interested, with interest guaranteed thereon at 7½ per cent. It is considered that, on being married, his professional duties and income therefrom will gradually increase, independently of her property. A widow need not answer this. References to theologians, solicitors, and medical advisers. Photograph and full particulars exchanged. Editor has address." 662 is "a young lady," aged twenty-seven, without fortune, rather short, considered winning and attractive, plays and sings, thinks she could make a kind husband happy; one not younger than herself, and a teetotaller preferred. Editor has address." 654 is a gentleman who says he has "a poetical eye, an amiable temper, and a strong beard, though turning grey." 538 is "a young widow lady, nineteen, highly accomplished, tall, fair, considered beautiful, and of independent means, wishes to marry a young nobleman or gentleman with not less than £5,000 a year;" and so on *ad infinitum*. It is altogether a curious publication, and it is impossible to read it without feeling to a certain degree alarmed at the evident determination of the advertisers to be married to somebody and at the possible consequences which may ensue if they find themselves unable to carry out their wishes. There can be no doubt that the sooner they marry the better, and there seems to be no good reason why they should not all marry each other without further advertisement, unless they cannot afford to pay the fees to the editor. —*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ESTIMATES OF THE ENGLISH KINGS.

V.—HENRY II.

With the accession of the House of Anjou to the throne of England, we feel at once that we are on new ground, and that, though there is a certain continuity both in the history of the country and in the character of the reigning Sovereigns before and after that event, there is also a marked change in the one, and a fresh element in the other. If, as we believe, infusions of new blood into families never destroy and seldom seriously diminish the force of existing elements of character, and though sometimes modifying the character as a whole by their co-existence, more frequently manifest themselves from time to time as an additional type of character in individual members of the family, alternating, according to some unknown law, with the old elements, it is especially important to ascertain what this new blood really is, as this knowledge will be one essential key to character for the succeeding history of the family. The House of Anjou, according to the family legend, had its origin during the Carlovingian period of French history in one Ingelgar, raised to the dignity of Count by Charles the Bald, or his son, Louis the Stammerer, in the latter half of the ninth century. This Ingelgar we are further told, was the son of Tortulfe (Tortulf, Tertulf, Tertulphe), who was the son of Torquatus (corruptly called Turquatus), a Roman settler, whose family had been expelled from Armorica by order of the Emperor Maximus. We attach no authority to the legend, which may be entirely unfounded, but we can, we think, recognize in the family type of the Counts of Anjou some characteristics which are Italian rather than Teutonic or Celtic. Strong men they nearly all of them were, and wise men also in their generation. Learned far beyond the average of their age, one of them was himself the author of a fragment on Angevin history, which is described as of considerable merit, and another is the reputed author of the proverb that an unlettered king is but a crowned ass. Courageous when needful, but never unnecessarily courageous, they were good soldiers, but better statesmen. Hot-blooded by nature, but patient by policy. Generally very prudent, but always very pertinacious. Not too proud to crouch for a time in order to gain an ulterior end, but too proud ever to forget a slight, and with only too good a memory of the past. Capable of unscrupulous cruelty, but averse to wanton brutality. Often kind-hearted and habitually courteous, but not always trustworthy. Often true and reliable in a wider sense and in the essence of the matter, but seldom scrupulous as to immediate promises or acts. With little or no faith, but a great deal of superstition; readily submitting to do penance for the evil means employed, but holding fast to the ill-gotten gain. Perfect actors, but not wholly untrue men.

Henry II. of England, the representative of this line of Counts, partook of these family characteristics, though his Anglo-Norman descent was not without its counterbalancing influences. Seldom has a general moral estimate formed of a character respecting whose leading points there is so little dispute varied so much among historians as in his case. His contemporaries range in their verdicts from the strongest praise to the deepest reprobation, and modern writers, if less unreserved in their language, are no less marked in their general tone. The great question involved in the Church controversy between him and Becket has, no doubt, had considerable effect in causing this divergence of sympathies, but apart from this, his nature was as complex as those of Stephen and Matilda seem to be simple and manifest; and there is so much of what appears to be inconsistent and antagonistic in both the good and evil points of his character, that men have naturally judged very differently about what they could scarcely understand.

Henry of Anjou was, beyond dispute, a real King. He could not only govern, but he could make his position as King distinctly felt throughout the nation. There was no question about paying respect to his authority. The Executive in his hands was a reality, and he himself was the hinge on which English society hung. His character, if it was considerably affected by external circumstances, was powerful enough to impress its own stamp most decidedly on all around. Under its influence England ceased to be a mere cock-pit for rival barons and a disorganized social chaos. The idea of order and law once more predominated, and the Executive was again their vindicator and guardian. To effect this, some strong efforts of physical force had to be made, and some questionable acts of authority were resorted to. A Royal army swept through the kingdom, capturing and destroying the strongholds of the most turbulent or dangerous nobles, and it is said that the King dared to proclaim the resumption to the Crown of all grants since the death of Henry I. But these special acts of aggressive vigour were less influential agents in ushering in the new era of assured tranquility, than the constant and habitual presence of a watchful and provident administrative system. To whatever extent our judicial system owes its present shape to the sagacity of Henry of Anjou, it seems certain that (however slowly and imperfect his process might be) he brought the safeguard and criterion of Law closer to every inhabitant of England. The chroniclers tell us that he loved to depress and humiliate the proud nobles, and to raise up men from nothing; and that he was jealous of the talents and influence of any one, so long as their power was derived from himself ultimately. He felt that any doubt as to where the ultimate authority rested was fatal to confidence and sustained order. His expedition in person to Ireland was dictated by something of this feeling, and had he not been drawn away prematurely from that scene by domestic disturbances, he would probably have inaugurated a system of government in the island very different indeed from the anarchical despotisms, feudal and patriarchal, which sowed the seeds of Ireland's future misery and degradation. These are characteristics of a great and strong administrator, and to some extent of a great legislator. But the highest legislative faculty implies also an amount of originality of conception for which we can scarcely give Henry II. credit. He had a great knowledge of the ideas of others, and of the results of ideas and systems in past times, and under every variety of circumstances. Contemporaries who knew him well personally, and who were competent judges, tell us that he had a remarkable knowledge of history, and was continually accumulating facts, and discussing questions of interest with the ablest men he could find; while his astonishing memory prevented his ever losing anything he thus acquired. He studied the past for the lessons of the past, and he studied the events and the men of his own age in order to be able to use them as elements in forming his judgment of measures and of policy. He seems to have had little instinctive insight into men, but he made up to some extent for this deficiency by close observation. He never, it is said, forgot a face on which he had once steadily gazed. He had the learned and literary tastes of his family, inherited both from his Angevin ancestors, and from his student-grandfather, Henry Beauclerk. He was an accomplished master of the spoken languages of Europe, and whatever knowledge of men and the art of government could be acquired through the medium of study and personal intercourse and observation, he gained, and was ever gaining. He had a clear, sound judgment, and (in matters of policy) a cool head. But he had but little initiative, and avowedly often waited for the further development of events to determine his action. He thought long, that when the occasion offered he might act promptly and decisively, and he never ventured a step further than the necessities of his position or his policy seemed to demand.

The impetuous and impulsive nations of his Southern Continental dominions could not understand this, to their minds, want of enterprise in their new ruler. They were obliged by the force of facts to admit that he could acquire and retain, by a judicious mixture of armed force and subtle policy, the whole western sea-board of France, from the confines of Flanders to the Pyrenees. But they could not understand how a man who could gain so much, could calmly stop short at this point, and not proceed immediately to grasp more, and to expel the House of Capet altogether from the soil of France,—and so the Troubadours in their lays reproached him for what they thought a want of courage and a spirit of unworthy concession. They did not understand the character of a man who, working out a carefully conceived policy through the agency of passing opportunities, could make long pauses, and give ground even for the time, awaiting patiently fresh occasions for the further development of that policy. The desultory, purposeless warfare, of which he was a spectator, in the early years of his life, had evidently made a deep impression on his mind; and bold enough when he saw that the road was one which he must take in order to arrive at an important end, he felt no temptation to indulge in border raids, or to enter on rash enterprises which could not be sustained.

Like his grandfather, Beauclerk, Henry was very cautious, but his caution formed part of his premeditated plans; he did not really hesitate or recede, but paused or stopped short, because he had never intended to do more. The very fact that he based his action on accumulated experience, and regulated it by close and continuous observation of the course of events, guarded him to a great extent from engaging in enterprises beyond his strength, and from the consequent mortification of an unforeseen check. Had he been more original in his ideas, he might have been less uniformly successful. This peculiarity of disposition or policy led him generally to avoid war as much as possible, and to have recourse in preference to diplomacy, or at any rate, delay. As a statesman he distrusted the uncertainty of appeals to arms, and as a political student his nature revolted from the coarse and brutal character of this mode of decision. He was not naturally a soldier or a general. He was curiously economical of life, and it was said he regretted the dead far more than he appreciated or rewarded the living; that he bitterly bewailed the loss of those to whom in their lifetime he had been only a hard and exacting master. Their slaughter was so much loss of material. War, with its blind fury, menaces indiscriminately the lives of the best men and the least efficient; and Death, while obliterating, often for the first time appraises them at their just value.

A policy so mature in its conception, and so measured in its execution, we might well suppose to have been the symbol and reflection of tranquil passionless, well ordered nature in its author. But this was not the case, and here begin the curious contradictions in the character of Henry. His temperament was not passionless, but full of *compressed* passion; his mind was not tranquil and nonchalant, but seethed with the restrained excitement of expectation. We have a very minute account of his personal appearance and habits from those who were often admitted to his inmost circle, and the picture is a most curious one. He was a man of middle height, broad-chested, and with sinewy arms, rather inclined to be corpulent. His head was large and round. His complexion was reddish and freckled, his eyes greyish-blue, and his voice unmodulated. He was very abstemious in his diet, and his only sensual excesses lay in another direction. Giraldus Cambrensis, however, tells us that he preserved some external decorum even in these, until after his wife's misconduct in abetting the rebellions of his sons. But one great feature in his habits was his restlessness. He was scarcely ever still. He took the most violent and prolonged exercise on horseback, hunting or hawking. When he returned home he seldom sat down, but continued either walking or standing. During this time he was either reading or maintaining a conversation with his "clerks" on deep and intricate subjects. He was affable and unconstrained in his demeanour, and had great flow and power of speech. He had his pleasant jest, without losing dignity, and was parsimonious in his private capacity, in his public he was lavish and magnificent. His extreme restlessness, which appears to have made a great impression on observers, was by some attributed to a desire to guard against his tendency to corpulency; but it was not an artificial device, but a physical necessity. It was thus that he gave some vent and relief to that eager, impatient spirit, which fretted under the delays imposed by his own well-weighed and deliberate policy, and thus that by constant physical exertion or absorbing intellectual exercise he subdued within the limits of control his heated rebellious blood. But there were times when the fetters in which he bound his spirit were snapped asunder, and when the whole Southern nature of the man burst forth, terrifying all around him. It is one thing to wait patiently for the long-deferred realization of a deeply-cherished plan, it is another to be suddenly over-thrown by some unforeseen and insuperable catastrophe. Henry could not bear this disappointment. He had the character of a most untruthful man. The King of France declared to his ambassadors that the English King was so full of fraud and deceit, so regardless of his word and covenant, that it was impossible to put faith in him; and a Cardinal, who had a long conversation with him, said, "Never did I witness this man's equal in lying." Lying was *not* the exception among great men in those times, and Henry's lying is explained in one respect by Giraldus by the very plausible hypothesis that he thought it better to commit a sin which he said a man of wit could avoid, than to sacrifice an elaborate plan to Truth. And the same cause which produced his insincerity and faithlessness, also broke through his reserve, and revealed his genuine temperament. He became, we are told, a very "lion, and more ferocious than a lion." His eyes rolled wildly and became blood-shot, his face was inflamed, he poured forth a torrent of abuse and imprecations, and assailed with his hands all within his reach. When, on one of these occasions a page presented a letter, the King attempted to tear out his eyes, and the boy did not escape without severe scars. On another, when a favourite minister ventured to justify the conduct of the King of Scots, Henry called him a traitor, threw down his cap, ungirt his sword, tore off his clothes, pulled the silk coverlet from his couch, and throwing himself on the ground, gnawed the straw on the floor. This demonstrative passion was neither English nor Norman, and it gives us an increased opinion of the general power and self-control which could enable a man with such a temperament to be the prudent and sagacious statesman that Henry was.

There were other characteristics of his Angevin ancestors in the English King. Like them he had no faith, but he had superstition. We are told that he paid no attention to the ordinary religious observances of the Church; he refused to listen to clerical admonitions on his moral conduct, and he had no scruple in appropriating or retaining in his hands Church revenues, or in simoniacal transactions with respect to Church preferments. He was at one time, at any rate, not curiously scrupulous as to his oath of fealty to his feudal Suzerain, the King of France; but he cared little about oaths in general, holding, it is said, one particular form of oath alone as inviolable. In his contest with Becket there was a curious mixture of royal dignity, persistent determination and harsh violence, with abject submissions, sudden changes in temper and policy, and most degrading and superstitious penances. Attracted by his talents, he had raised the man originally from a subordinate position to the Chancellorship, and assured, as he thought, by his seeming conscientiousness and more jovial ways, against the reproduction of an Anselm in his person, he made him Archbishop. But here his observation had not compensated for his want of penetration into character. Becket became his most dangerous opponent, appearing in the new character of the demagogue-priest. Henry tried to conciliate him, and then to cow him into submission. When Becket recanted his recantation, he drove him and his family from the kingdom with harsh violence. Then he suddenly changed his game, and lured him back to England by an absolute and abject submission; and when this strong appeal to Becket's old feelings of friendship (on which Henry had so much counted as an agent in the ultimate realization of his own views, and which was not altogether insincere, so far as the feeling themselves were concerned) failed in restraining Becket from an arrogant and inconsiderate parade and abuse of his temporary triumph, the passion of the King broke forth, and he uttered the fatal words which brought on the murder of the Archbishop. Finally, when, although he had disarmed the anger of the Church by earnest disclaimers of the authorship of the crime, fortune seemed to have suddenly deserted him in all his enterprises, his superstition effected what his principles had failed to do. Not content with making the fullest pecuniary atonement, he hurried to Canterbury, and subjected himself to the most ascetic penances at the Archbishop's tomb. The penance seemed to work, for the first news after it which greeted him was the unexpected capture of the King of Scots; and Henry, relieved in conscience, and a man seemingly pardoned by Heaven, proceeded once more with renewed spirit to undo the work of the martyr whom he had just acknowledged as a saint, and to consolidate and extend those "Constitutions of Clarendon," to his opposition to which the Archbishop had virtually sacrificed his life: For, a true Angevin, though he crouched, he gave up no spoils.

Historians are divided as to his power of forgiving offences. The probability is, that as he never abandoned a friend, he also never *forgot* an injury, though he did not often think it worth his while to be unforgiving. He could often frankly ignore the past, but he could also in some cases neither forget nor forgive. He had much to forgive in his own domestic circle, and the cause of his misunderstandings with his sons has been matter of much speculation. Giraldus, however, tells us that though an over-indulgent parent to them when young children, he was a *step*-father, making no allowances for them, when they grew up. This is not an uncommon parental feature, and seems to arise from excessive pleasure in the helplessness and necessary dependence and trustfulness of the young child, and in disappointment and distrust at the rising independence and alien interests of the growing youth. In Henry's case it led to the final catastrophe of his life. All his sons had disappointed and defied him, but he still clung to the idea of the loyal devotion of the youngest, about whom his loving delusions as to his young children still lingered. But when, in the very agony of his humiliation before his eldest surviving son, and his hereditary enemy, Philip of France, the name of "Earl John" appeared at the head of the list of rebellious Barons whom he was required to pardon, the heart of the father as well as of the King broke at the same time,—and he bade farewell to the World and to Policy, and, in the bitter despair of his whole nature, cursing all his legitimate sons, died, refusing to recall the curse, attended and consoled only by the untiring affection of one baseborn child.—*Spectator*, July 16.

American Politeness.—We read in an American paper that "*Miss* Rosetta Hardy, of Springfield, is in Newport jail for recently robbing Aaron Quimby's house in Grantham." The robber is treated with more deference than the robbed, perhaps because of his want of gallantry in prosecuting a "lady."

BISMARCK.

Baron Otto von Bismarck-Schoenhausen is of noble family. He was born at the place designated in the latter portion of his title, in one of the Elbe provinces, in 1815. At an early period he showed more than ordinary resoluteness of character. Having passed the prescribed studies for young men of his position, he entered the army and served the allotted period. Leaving this preliminary school of training for Prussian aristocratic youths, he was appointed member of the Diet of Saxe, and there became conspicuous for his vigorous and persistent denunciation of democracy and constitutionalism. He was violent and overbearing to his adversaries, but, above all, resolute.

The events of 1848, that *annus mirabilis* of revolution, when thrones were cast down as by a whirlwind, neither relaxed his activity nor changed his political tendencies. He quietly braved the storm, bending when he found he was unable to resist. Three years later, when repression had asserted itself, and the baffled and discomfited democrats were scattered far and wide, Bismarck entered into the diplomatic service of his country, and was appointed to the Frankfort Legation, at that epoch one of the most important that a German statesman could occupy. In this position a very short time indeed elapsed before he let it be thoroughly understood that he looked upon Austria as the deadly antagonist of Prussia. Two stars shine not in the same sphere, and the star of the northern state he thoroughly believed to be appointed to pale the lustre of the less brilliant southern luminary. Austria he regarded as a danger to Germany; but he, like all the other public men of Prussia, certainly cared less for what they dwelt most upon—the safety of the common fatherland—than the elevation of the House of Hohenzollern, and the humiliation and eviction of that of the Hapsburgs.

With these antecedents he was sent to Vienna in 1852, where his influence was great with preponderating effect in driving Austria away from junction with the Zollverein—an association which really constituted the first step since the peace of 1815 towards the unity of Germany under the supremacy of Prussia. In 1859 Baron von Bismarck was appointed to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, and with congenial sentiments and similar tendencies he soon became a *Persona grata* at the Court of the Czar. Three years later he represented his Sovereign at Paris, where he was favourably received, he having then acquired the reputation of being loyal, sincere, and conciliatory, and of possessing a clear and sure judgment.

In the French capital, the subject of our present notice remained only four months. At the end of this brief period, and in consequence of the serious character of the differences at Berlin between the Crown and the Chamber on the mixed constitutional and military question, he was invited to the latter city—who thoroughly went with him in sympathy, plans, and purpose—to take the high post of President of the Council of Ministers. His bearing and conduct in that position towards the representatives of the nation are pretty well known. His words and actions left no doubt that he considered despised the feeble constitutional efforts of the Liberal and Democratic parties. Bismarck treated the House as one might a wayward foolish child. On one occasion he left the Chamber to attend to his correspondence in an adjoining apartment, and sent a servant to say that they might go on with their talk: he could hear enough of what they said where he was. This was the period when he uttered his famous "blood and iron" speech. Like Strafford, he was "thorough;" but if he had lived in Strafford's epoch, he might probably have shared the English statesman's fate.

He defeated these puny opponents, and carried on his army organization in defiance of law, and of repeated votes of censure. It was with him as with Wolsey, *Ego et rex meus*, and thus this man of strong and indomitable will prepared for the achievement of victory at Sadowa. There can be no doubt whatever that, if the organisation of the Prussian army had remained a volunteer or militia force as before, the event of the Bohemian campaign would have been different.

This was the culminating point of Bismarck's career. The establishment of the North German Confederation seems to have finished his part of the work of revivifying Germany. Since that critical and decisive event he has pursued a prudent and quiet course, for in the face of the official denial of the Prussian Government, we have no right to accuse the consummate policy in the proposed candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain. His reputation as a successful statesman is high. He is supposed to have outwitted the most astute politician in Europe—Napoleon III. He has received his reward; but whether the work in which he has taken so conspicuous a part—whether the supremacy of Prussia, a thoroughly military and bureaucratic Power, may subserve the promotion of national liberty in Germany is a question we should as yet decline to pronounce upon. The work, so far, begun by the Great Frederick and brought to its present stage by the Treaty of Prague, has been marked, in the opinion of French critics, by a cynical absence of good faith, and a brutal assertion of sheer military force.

Baron von Bismarck is in indifferent health. He lives mostly on his estate in Pomerania, purchased by the country and vested in him by Act of Parliament. The time has not yet come definitely to judge Bismarck; future history must undertake the task.—*The Graphic*, July 16.

WHERE I HAVE DINED.

XIII.—Leicester-square.

Leicester-square is as depressing a quarter of the town as the native-born Englishman can stray into. Spite of the bustling thoroughfare that skirts it to the south of the garish Moorish palace that grins at it from the east, mechanically thus marked it for its own, and it slumbers visibly in the cold shade of misfortune. What must it be, then, to the exiled foreigner who has found a burrow if not a home in the warren that lies towards the place of Soho? How many a troubled spirit banished from his country, with scarcely more than the obolus to pay the Channel ferry, has made his dismal moan by that Stygian shore, gliding on greasy flagstones, past weather-worn railings, in the Cimmerian gloom of a London fog! The pressure of the Leicester-square atmosphere might depress the most buoyant of spirits, and what a saddening change from the sunny skies of Lombardy, from the bright crisp air of Paris to the sombre canopy of tainted smoke that turns daydreams to nightmares! There is nothing in the disposition of the appropriate pleasure grounds attached to jar with the most profound depression or the most hopeless despair. The dismal exiles may indulge their sad fancy in looking through the painted bars; reading types of their fate in the grimy rubbish shot out on that miscellaneous dust-heap. If the general aspect is worse than sombre, if there is much that is grotesque, vulgar, and even repulsive in the details, at least the ensemble is in keeping with its frequenters. There is the permanent foreign colony we have always with us, but its prosperity depends greatly on the rise and fall of the floating population of strangers. The reaction on movements like '48 or '70 pushes the current of custom in the Italian Row with malcontents from every absolute monarchy; Red Republicans, their faces and fingers if possible blackened deeper than usual with the powder of the barricades; Romans who saw a Rienzi in the liberal successor of St. Peter, and took their stand accordingly by the gate of San Francesco a Ripa; Neapolitans who nursed the desperate determination and harsh violence, with abject submissions, sudden changes in temper and policy, and most degrading and superstitious penances. Attracted by his talents, he had raised the man originally from a subordinate position to the Chancellorship, and assured, as he thought, by his seeming conscientiousness and more jovial ways, against the reproduction of an Anselm in his person, he made him Archbishop. But here his observation had not compensated for his want of penetration into character. Becket became his most dangerous opponent, appearing in the new character of the demagogue-priest. Henry tried to conciliate him, and then to cow him into submission. When Becket recanted his recantation, he drove him and his family from the kingdom with harsh violence. Then he suddenly changed his game, and lured him back to England by an absolute and abject submission; and when this strong appeal to Becket's old feelings of friendship (on which Henry had so much counted as an agent in the ultimate realization of his own views, and which was not altogether insincere, so far as the feeling themselves were concerned) failed in restraining Becket from an arrogant and inconsiderate parade and abuse of his temporary triumph, the passion of the King broke forth, and he uttered the fatal words which brought on the murder of the Archbishop. Finally, when, although he had disarmed the anger of the Church by earnest disclaimers of the authorship of the crime, fortune seemed to have suddenly deserted him in all his enterprises, his superstition effected what his principles had failed to do. Not content with making the fullest pecuniary atonement, he hurried to Canterbury, and subjected himself to the most ascetic penances at the Archbishop's tomb. The penance seemed to work, for the first news after it which greeted him was the unexpected capture of the King of Scots; and Henry, relieved in conscience, and a man seemingly pardoned by Heaven, proceeded once more with renewed spirit to undo the work of the martyr whom he had just acknowledged as a saint, and to consolidate and extend those "Constitutions of Clarendon," to his opposition to which the Archbishop had virtually sacrificed his life: For, a true Angevin, though he crouched, he gave up no spoils.

Historians are divided as to his power of forgiving offences. The probability is, that as he never abandoned a friend, he also never *forgot* an injury, though he did not often think it worth his while to be unforgiving. He could often frankly ignore the past, but he could also in some cases neither forget nor forgive. He had much to forgive in his own domestic circle, and the cause of his misunderstandings with his sons has been matter of much speculation. Giraldus, however, tells us that though an over-indulgent parent to them when young children, he was a *step*-father, making no allowances for them, when they grew up. This is not an uncommon parental feature, and seems to arise from excessive pleasure in the helplessness and necessary dependence and trustfulness of the young child, and in disappointment and distrust at the rising independence and alien interests of the growing youth. In Henry's case it led to the final catastrophe of his life. All his sons had disappointed and defied him, but he still clung to the idea of the loyal devotion of the youngest, about whom his loving delusions as to his young children still lingered. But when, in the very agony of his humiliation before his eldest surviving son, and his hereditary enemy, Philip of France, the name of "Earl John" appeared at the head of the list of rebellious Barons whom he was required to pardon, the heart of the father as well as of the King broke at the same time,—and he bade farewell to the World and to Policy, and, in the bitter despair of his whole nature, cursing all his legitimate sons, died, refusing to recall the curse, attended and consoled only by the untiring affection of one baseborn child.—*Spectator*, July 16.

American Politeness.—We read in an American paper that "*Miss* Rosetta Hardy, of Springfield, is in Newport jail for recently robbing Aaron Quimby's house in Grantham." The robber is treated with more deference than the robbed, perhaps because of his want of gallantry in prosecuting a "lady."

A BABY SHOW.

(*Saturday Review*, July 16.)

It is odd that the newspapers should be writing about baby shows and baby farms at the same time. At Highbury maternal pride is perhaps developed in excess, while at Brixton maternal modesty is carried to a fault. It surely is a wonderful if not a pleasant sight to see some fourscore women seated in a public room, where for hours they exhibit themselves and their babies just as a sow and her litter of pigs would be exhibited at a cattle show. Let us not be supposed to mean anything disrespectful to the matrons who were seen at Highbury if we say that the sight of them recalls to memory that passage in Mr. Carlyle's History where he describes the ladies of the Russian Court holding their babies in their arms, and saying, "His Majesty the Czar did me the honour of this." The babies that were shown at Highbury were of course in lawful wedlock, and it seems strange that there should be wives and also husbands, willing to exhibit them. However, if these exhibitions are found attractive they will be repeated, and in course of time the rules for adjudging prizes will become settled and generally understood. What we should suppose this will be judges exercise unlimited discretion. They may look at a baby and say a child is or to what it promises to be hereafter, and they may either regard exclusively bodily perfection, or they may endeavour to estimate intelligence. A rough test of strength at any given age is weight, and we observe that the printed catalogue gives both what is stated to be the weight locked in the authorities, and for the moment are provided by political unions with the slender means of keeping body and soul together. Constitutions and amnesties thin their numbers again, and many a sober householder's political sympathies must run diametrically counter to those of the stranger within his gates. Now that Europe everywhere is being blessed with liberal parliamentary government; that Italy, with the exception of the last shreds of Peter's patrimony, is free from the Alps to the Adriatic, that Narvaez and O'Donnell are gone, and advanced Republicanism has a recognized *locus standi* in Spain—we should say the explosive materials in the Soho magazine were reduced to their harmless elements, and the opening knives, or Orsinis cooking the contents of shells over their stoves—we know M. Beaury might have been met on the pavement not so many weeks ago; but conspiracy must be for the moment at a discount, and the conspirator's occupation almost gone. There is a contagion of poverty affecting to the place, and the bigots of absolutism might shake their vengeance in gloating over the slow tortures the martyrs of agitation have suffered here. It might be a difficult choice between starvation in the purlieus of Leicester-square and confinement in Nisida or Spielberg; but we venture to say many of those condemned to one or the other would have welcomed the guillotine could they have foreseen their future. The gait and mien that strike you so often in this neighbourhood tell as plainly of broken spirits and the sense of existing on sufferance as the dull eyes and sunken cheeks do of shattered health. A man of dreams rather than of action, gifted like the hero of "Locksley Hall" with nothing but an angry fancy, knowing little of the tongue of the people or its failings, among cast among compatriots reduced to every selfish and desperate shift in the struggle for life, all the external circumstances that surround him intolerably depressing, the signs of ostentatious wealth around him taunting his poverty with the tortures of Tantalus, he has to drag on an abject and precarious existence towards an unknown and intolerable goal. No wonder, then, the art cookery degenerates to caricature in the local restaurants, and, making up the mimicry of beauty and luxury, tricks itself in rouge and pearl powder and tawdry trappings.

Yet "parmi les aveugles le borgne est roi," and there must be an aristocracy of riches among the poverty-stricken of Leicester-square. Moreover, there is a class of well-to-do Frenchmen who affect the quarter because they shudder at stirring from their mother country's apron-strings, and can only protect themselves from nostalgia by looking on French faces and restaurants, even if the one be woe-begone as the other. There are establishments, accordingly, clearly laying themselves out to catch these rare customers. Gold letters on black or green backgrounds waken faint associations with the Boulevards; conspicuous inscriptions announce the entrance to the restaurant and *cabinets particuliers* to be by the side-door, and the reason elucidates itself on closer examination. Distrustful of the seductions of its foreign graces the establishment reposes itself on the substantial British foundation of a bar and tap-room; but, as the handles in brass and mahogany, the richly mounted brandy and gin casks are grotesquely out of keeping with its refined professions, they are discreetly thrown in the background. You mount to the first floor by a staircase brightened by laurels and scarlet geraniums in pleasant imitation of the scent-laden *jardinieres* in Parisian restaurants; you find yourself in a tolerably spacious apartment, a very successful imitation of what you are likely to find in the quartier Montmartre, or on the outer Boulevards. There is the *demoiselle du comptoir*, enshrined in bottles—recording angel of the folio manuscript that lies open before her on the marble counter. There is the jewelled master of the establishment who welcomes you with high-bred affability and some surprise, and who is on friendly and familiar terms with the foreign gentleman who is following those high-heeled, lacquered, and tasseled boots that are vanishing up the spiral staircase leading to the private dining-rooms. There is Jules, the stumpy, short-cropped waiter, whisking about, napkin in hand, with the correct "Vite, m'sieu," and who complicates your negotiations with him by insisting on ventilating his scanty English. The room is bright—in fact, there is a great deal more sweetness and light about it than one would reasonably look for anywhere in the neighbourhood. There is the customary mirror panelling between the windows, the usual little tables scattered before and between them, the familiar red-cushioned chairs. The table-cloths are scrupulously clean, and many a bustling English dinner house might imitate their purity with advantage. But this place is far from bustling, which perhaps partly accounts for the cleanliness. Indeed, the prices, although not extravagant, evidently address themselves to the means of a Coligarchy. Accordingly it probably overshoots the heads of conspirators under a cloud and assassins out of luck. At all events, the society is not only select—too much so, doubtless, for the wishes of the landlord—but unmistakably respectable. That corpulent gentleman with his napkin tucked into his necktie, and disporting himself with the asparagus with the grace and delicacy of a donkey among carrots, has clearly a solid stake in the country he has temporarily strayed from, and would doubtless rally to the empire, unless the odds ran heavily against it. His neighbour—tall, fair, and cleanly-shaven, with diamond studs blazing in his delicate cambric shirt-front—obviously prides himself on gourmandise, and is, we should surmise, a prosperous *commis voyageur*. He taxes the resources of the establishment from olives to quails, and has commanded a *Charlotte Russe* in advance. All that puzzles us is why he should not seek elsewhere—not to draw invidious distinctions—a much better dinner at as cheap a rate. Not that the dinner is very bad: it is merely the application of Paris prices to pretentious provincial cookery. You may safely venture on anything served to your neighbour, and the odds ran heavily against his being broke, in the heat of some argument, into gesticulation and vociferation; decent, hardworking members of society, to all appearance—was all that repaid your adventurous research. Probably, the chiefs of the future European republic withdraw themselves, like the Veiled Prophet, from the gaze of the reactionary and profane.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

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